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PLACER REPORT NOW AVAILABLE

WHITEHORSE, Yukon (January 18, 1984) -- The report of the Yukon Placer Mining Guidelines Public Review Committee is now available to the public. Its release was authorized today by Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro, Fisheries Minister Pierre De Bané and Environment Minister Charles Caccia.

The draft Yukon Placer Mining Guidelines were cooperatively developed by the three federal departments to ensure that placer mining activities do not result in undue harm to important fisheries and environmental values.

The Committee was established in March of 1983 to review draft guidelines for the Yukon placer mining industry. Chaired by Mrs. Ione Christensen, it included Messrs. Ken Weagle, Jack Cable and David Anderson. The Committee conducted an intensive round of public hearings last fall in five Yukon communities, recording more than 3,700 pages of transcripts and receiving over 150 presentations and submissions. Its report represents the Committee's view of how best to revise and implement guidelines governing water use and land rehabilitation for Yukon's placer mining industry.

The Committee's report includes a history of the issue, a summary of the presentations, and specific comments and recommendations. In releasing it, Ministers stressed that since they had only recently been presented with the report, no decision had been made on any of its recommendations. Rather, its public release reflects their continued commitment to a thorough and open consultation about the proposed guidelines. Ministers noted that clarification is required from the Committee on some aspects of its report; the views of the Yukon Territorial Water Board are being sought; and that further discussions must take place before any substantive comment will be made. Ministers expressed their appreciation, however, for the significant contribution the Committee had made.

The Executive Summary of the report, which contains the Committee's key recommendations, is attached as a backgrounder to this release. A complete copy of the report can be obtained by contacting the references listed below.

Attachment

Executive Summary

Northern Affairs Program
Indian and Northern Affairs
Canada
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon, Y1A 3V1
Tel: (403) 668-3627

Mining Management and
Infrastructure
Indian and Northern Affairs
Canada
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March of 1983 the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development established the Yukon Placer Mining Guidelines Public Review Committee. It was instructed to hold public hearings to review the proposed draft guidelines for the Yukon placer mining industry and to report its findings and make recommendations to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and through him to the Ministers of Fisheries and Oceans and of the Environment.

The Committee held public hearings for fifteen days between September 7th and November 8th, 1983. Eight days of hearings were held in Whitehorse and seven days of hearings were held in the major placer mining areas of the Yukon.

The Government of Canada was represented at these hearings by the Interdepartmental Committee on Placer Mining (ICPM) which was comprised of senior officials from the three federal departments which jointly prepared the proposed Yukon Placer Mining Guidelines. The ICPM participated in the public hearings in the role of the proponent.

Other major participants in the hearings included the Government of Yukon, the Klondike Placer Miners Association and the Yukon Conservation Society.

The Committee invited and heard comment from virtually every interest group in the Yukon that could have reasonably been expected to have had an interest in placer mining and environmental issues. Over one hundred and fifty presentations and submissions were received and fifteen volumes and three thousand seven hundred pages of verbatim transcripts were recorded.

The Committee's Review of the Proposed Guidelines

The Committee reviewed the proposed Yukon Placer Mining Guidelines and the four subject areas discussed in the background papers to these guidelines. These four subjects were the stream classification system, effluent standards, the attainment and cost of placer mining effluent guidelines, and the socio-economic analyses.

Stream Classification System

The evidence that the Committee heard about the stream classification system was based on the background paper A Rationale for the Classification of Rivers, Streams and Lakes in the Yukon Territory in Relationship to the Placer Mining Guidelines. This paper explains how the classification of streams, rivers, and lakes was developed and how the classification system would fit into the matrix of the A,B,C and D streams as outlined in the guidelines.

There were two major criticisms of the stream classification system. Mining interests contended that the system was based on incomplete data and conservation interests criticized the system because it, for the most part, only dealt with the fisheries resource.

The Committee concluded that, in principle, the stream classification system is sound. The criticisms of it were valid, however, they were by no means fatal to the system.

Effluent Standards

The evidence on this subject was based on the background paper A Rationale for the Suspended Solids Standards for Yukon Streams Subject to Placer Mining. This paper presents a detailed review of the impacts of sediment on primary producers, stream invertebrates, and fish and proposes maximum sediment discharge standards for each stream classification.

The Committee heard considerable comment from the public about the effects of placer mining effluent on fish and fish habitat. Many of those who appeared before the Committee simply could not accept the ICPM's position that sediment is a major pollutant; however, no scientific analysis or opinion was put forward to refute this position.

The Committee found the ICPM's presentation on the subject of suspended solids and effluent standards to be convincing and is of the opinion that the proposed effluent standards are appropriate for the protection of fish and fish habitat. The Committee, therefore, accepts in principle, the ICPM's presentation on the effect of sediment on fish and fish habitat and the rationale for the proposed effluent standards.

Attainment and Cost of Placer Mining Effluent Guidelines

In the background paper The Attainment and Cost of Placer Mining Effluent Guidelines the Government proposes ways by which placer miners may be able to meet the effluent standards of the proposed guidelines.

This subject raised some of the most intense debate during the hearings. Miners contended that the effluent standards required by the proposed guidelines were not attainable at an economic cost, or, in some cases, at any cost. They were also very critical of the cost estimates prepared by the ICPM and presented their own estimate of what it would cost to meet the effluent standards. These estimates were remarkably different from those presented by the ICPM. The Committee was unable to resolve which estimates were the more credible.

The question of the cost and attainability of the effluent standards raises some very serious doubts in the minds of Committee members. These doubts are centered on four points: the feasibility of meeting the standards; the risk

that some existing investment in the industry may be abandoned; the broader question of what is the purpose of these standards and is the cost of achieving that purpose worth it; and concerns about who should bear the costs associated with the change in the regulatory regime and whether there should be compensation for those who must abandon their investment.

These concerns have convinced the Committee that the existing industry should receive special treatment under any new regulatory regime.

Socio-economic Analyses

The Committee reviewed four socio-economic analyses on the Yukon Placer Mining Guidelines. Two of these analyses were prepared for the ICPM, one was prepared for the Klondike Placer Miners Association, and the other was prepared for the Yukon Conservation Society.

These analyses provided remarkably different conclusions. Estimates of the number of operators that would cease to mine because they could not comply with the guidelines varied from 16% to 85%. Benefit-cost ratios varied from .03 to 1.55.

The Committee was not able to assess the relative credibility of these analyses and, therefore, is not prepared to draw any precise conclusions from them. However, it can make one categorical conclusion - the economic analyses presented should not be looked upon as being decisive in making what is unavoidably a political decision.

The Guidelines

The Committee reviewed four specific provisions of the proposed guidelines - the development plan; rehabilitation; diversions; and leave strips. These provisions are not dealt with in the background papers.

The Committee found that the concept of a development plan was generally supported by the public. There were concerns expressed about the scope of the information and the level of detail that might have to be provided in a development plan. The Committee shares some of these concerns. Nevertheless, the Committee believes that the requirement of a development plan is sound and reasonable.

The Committee found general acceptance of the need for rehabilitation of mined areas and of the general principles of the provisions of the proposed guidelines relating to rehabilitation. Concerns were expressed about the ability of miners to post the required financial security, the miners' responsibility for rehabilitating the past workings of other miners and about whether rehabilitation should be progressive with the operational phase of mining.

The Committee is not convinced that all areas should be rehabilitated. In some areas the results may simply not justify the efforts. However, in new mining areas and areas of high biological importance no consideration should override provisions for rehabilitation.

Diversions are constructed by miners to divert water away from existing stream beds so that these beds and the area around them may be mined. The guidelines prohibit diversions on A and B streams and set standards for their design and construction on C, D and X streams. In principle, the Committee supports the rationale for the provision governing diversions, however, the Committee has some concerns about whether or not it is worth it to incur the costs of meeting these standards.

The guidelines require leave strips on A, B and C streams. They were discussed briefly during the hearings and a number of interveners remarked on them in their written presentations. The concern over leave strips was that they would limit the miner's ability to exploit all of the gold reserves on his property.

The evidence that the ICPM presented on this subject was not convincing and the Committee, therefore, has some reservations about the need for and the reasonableness of this requirement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

The Committee recommendations on the proposed guidelines are aimed at achieving three objectives. First, providing miners and public officials with legal certainty. Second, protecting existing investment. Third, the placer mining industry must be brought under a regulatory regime that is consistent with the nature and scope of environmental regulations that are applicable to other industries.

The following are the Committee's key recommendations:

Legal and Policy Issues

The Committee recommends:

- i) That as an interim measure, exemption should immediately be provided through regulations of the Fisheries Act and/or the Northern Inland Waters Act to allow placer miners to carry out established industry practices - most particularly, the returning of sluice water (deleterious substances/waste), at specified effluent standards to the water bodies from which they were obtained.

- ii) That in the longer term a thorough review of all legislation governing placer mining should be undertaken with the objective of making their application to the industry consistent, each with the other.

Yukon Territory Water Board to Act as the One Window

The Committee recommends:

- i) That the Yukon Territory Water Board be charged with the sole responsibility of issuing water use authorizations and/or licences for all placer mining operations.
- ii) That the necessary changes to the regulations of the Fisheries Act and/or the Northern Inland Waters Act, as recommended above, be implemented to permit the Yukon Territory Water Board to take on these responsibilities.

Exemption Under Grandfather Clauses for Existing Operators

The Committee recommends:

- i) That existing operators be exempted under appropriate grandfather clauses from any regulatory regime that would give effect to the proposed guidelines.
- ii) That the exemption under such grandfather clauses be enjoyed for twelve years; be applicable to the property itself; and be transferable.
- iii) That the proposed guidelines, as amended herein, be applicable to existing operators, irrespective of exemption under grandfather clauses, where the operation is located on an A or B stream and where the presence of salmon is proven.
- iv) That those existing operators on A and B streams that must comply with the proposed guidelines as amended be financially assisted to help them meet the standards, or financially compensated if they cannot reasonably and economically meet the standards.
- v) That no operator that is afforded exemption under grandfather clauses be allowed to do less than what is required by the 1975 guidelines or the terms of his most recent water use licence or authorization to use water.

New Operators

The Committee recommends that new operators should be subject to a regulatory regime that incorporates the standards and provisions of the proposed guidelines, as amended in this report.

Stream Classification

The Committee recommends:

- i) That revisions to the stream classification system should be made so that the emphasis of the system is on proven resource values rather than on potential resource values.
- ii) That all information used to assign a classification to any water body should be readily available to the public.
- iii) That it should be the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans to gather the baseline data necessary for assigning or altering the classification of any area or stream that is now being mined. In areas and on streams that have not been mined the responsibility for gathering such data should rest with the developer.

Effluent Standards

The Committee recommends:

- i) That the effluent standards on A and B streams should be no discharge and 100 mg/l above background respectively.
- ii) That on all other streams the standard should be 1,000 mg/l above background.
- iii) That on those streams that flow directly into A and B streams there should be a water quality objective of 100 mg/l above background at the point of entry.
- iv) That communal settling ponds should be permitted in areas where their use would be feasible.

Development Plan

The Committee recommends:

- i) That a development plan should be required for every water use application for the purposes of placer mining.
- ii) That Government, in consultation with the industry, should develop model development plans which can be used by industry members as a guide to estimate the cost of and prepare their plans.
- iii) That the scope of the information required in the development plan should be directly related to the biological sensitivity and the past mining history of the area in which the placer workings is to be located, and to

the size of the operation as determined by volume of water used and volumes of material disturbed. The more sensitive the area and the larger the proposed workings, the greater should be the scope of the development plan. The more extensive the past mining history of the placer workings and/or its surrounding area, the lesser should be the scope of the development plan.

Rehabilitation

The Committee recommends:

- i) That where practicable, rehabilitation should be progressive with the operational phase of the placer workings.
- ii) That where progressive rehabilitation is not practicable interim measures which will facilitate future rehabilitation should be undertaken.
- iii) That some form of financial security should be required to ensure that rehabilitation is carried out. The amount of the financial security should be related to the amount of ground that is to be disturbed, the past performance of the operator, and the proposed schedule of rehabilitation.
- iv) That the scope of the rehabilitation work to be carried out by the operator should be related to the historic importance of the area, its biological sensitivity, the natural stability of the area, whether it is likely to be mined again, and the extent of previous mining activity on the property.

Diversions

The Committee recommends:

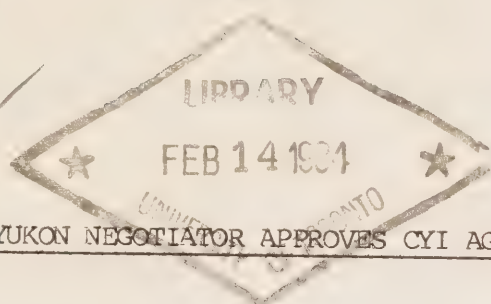
- i) That diversions should be permitted at times of no or limited fish presence during the season on A and B streams where it is feasible to undertake appropriate mitigative measures to protect salmon and salmon habitat.
- ii) That in such cases where diversions are to be constructed on A and B streams the onus shall be on the operator to prove that the proposed mitigative measures will provide an acceptable level of protection.
- iii) That standards for diversions on other streams appear to be excessive, and should be modified accordingly.

Leave Strips

The Committee recommends that leave strips should only be required on A and B streams where the presence of the salmon resource has been proven and where the Department of Fisheries and Oceans can demonstrate the need for leave strips on a site specific basis.

In conclusion the Committee recommends:

- i) That the Report of the Yukon Placer Mining Guidelines Public Review Committee be immediately released to the public.
- ii) That all matters addressed by these recommendations be dealt with as expeditiously as possible. The industry and public officials have worked under uncertainty for far too long.

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YUKON NEGOTIATOR APPROVES CYI AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE

OTTAWA (February 2, 1984) -- The negotiator for the Yukon Territorial Government (YTG) has signed the Yukon Indian Claim Agreement in Principle, John Munro, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, and Chris Pearson, Yukon Government Leader, announced today.

Negotiators for the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) and the federal government approved the agreement last week. With the initialling by the YTG, the agreement will now be submitted for ratification by the beneficiaries and approval by the federal Cabinet and the Yukon Executive Council.

In meetings this week, the negotiators discussed certain concerns YTG had voiced regarding the section of the agreement that deals with the finality of the settlement and the implications of future constitutional developments in the area of aboriginal rights. On the strength of these discussions, overall agreement was reached.

Communiqué

- 2 -

Today Mr. Munro commended Mr. Pearson on "the effort your government and negotiator have put into achieving an overall CYI Agreement in Principle", and emphasized "the importance such agreement holds for both the future of the Yukon Indian people and the Territory generally."

- 30 -

Ref.: Sandra Smart
(819) 997-0011



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SIXTEEN MORE EXPLORATION AGREEMENTS ANNOUNCED

YELLOWKNIFE, NWT (February 17, 1984) -- Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro today announced that 16 exploration agreements have been concluded with oil and gas companies for work on lands in the Northwest Territories, Yukon and the offshore.

The agreements involve seven companies and call for the drilling of 15 wells during the next three to six years in an area of nearly four million hectares, at a total cost of at least \$152 million.

Mr. Munro stated that the agreements "have been negotiated within the spirit of the federal government's commitment to safe and effective resource development with full regard for aboriginal rights and claims." He added that in the case of six of the agreements, there has already been consultation with communities likely to be affected. Work under most of the remaining ten agreements will not begin before 1985-86, but all companies are committed to a process of prior community consultation.



Communiqué

The 16 agreements announced today bring to more than \$4.3 billion the total investment pledged to oil and gas exploration in the North during the next three to six-year period. All of the agreements involve the conversion of pre-existing rights to exploration agreements as required by the Canada Oil and Gas Act.

Details of the agreements are as follows:

- One agreement with Shell Canada Resources Limited for the drilling of one well over a four-year term in an area of 25 456 hectares in the Beaver River area. In a Canada Benefits Plan submitted in connection with the agreement, Shell anticipates a total investment of \$9.8 million, all to be spent in Canada, with \$478,000 to be spent in the North. The company expects that a substantial number of the 69 peak jobs will be filled by northerners.

- One agreement with Shell covering 649 846 hectares in the Davis Strait. The agreement calls for the drilling of one well during a six-year term at a total cost of \$35.7 million. The company estimates nearly

\$19 million will be spent in Canada, including \$1.2 million for regional wages. As many as 244 jobs may be available, with over 90 per cent to be held by Canadians.

- Two agreements with Shell for work in 393 314 hectares in the Mackenzie Delta - Aklavik areas. The agreements, each with a five-year term, call for the drilling of one well at a total cost of \$15.3 million, much of which will be spent in Canada. Employment will peak at 110 positions, with 38 jobs available for northerners.

- One agreement with Sulpetro Ltd. covering 191 412 hectares in the Trout Lake area. The agreement calls for the drilling of one well over a four-year term at an estimated total cost of \$2.6 million. It is expected that 80 per cent will be spent in Canada, with \$500,000 of that being spent in the North. Employment will peak at 106 positions, with a number of jobs being made available for northerners.

- Two agreements with Gulf Canada Resources Inc. under which the company has agreed to drill two wells in 589 306 hectares in the Reindeer Station and Inuvik areas of the Mackenzie Delta during a five-year term. The agreements call for a total investment of \$23.2 million, with \$18.8 million being spent in Canada, and nearly \$6 million in the territories. Of the 110 positions created during peak employment, 45 will be filled by northerners.

- Chevron Standard Limited has three five-year agreements to drill three wells in an area of 107 056 hectares in the Mackenzie Delta. Chevron anticipates a total investment of nearly \$34 million. The company expects to spend \$5.1 million on consumables and services provided by regional suppliers. There will be 78 jobs for Canadians for each well drilled, including 44 northerners hired over a two-year period.

- One agreement with Chevron to drill one well in an area of 25 560 hectares in the Liard area, during a four-year term. The company estimates a total expenditure of more than \$9.8 million, all of which

will be spent in Canada, with nearly \$484,000 being spent in the North. Employment will peak at 104 positions, with 64 jobs for northerners.

- Westmin Resources Limited concluded two exploration agreements, both with four-year terms, calling for the drilling of two wells in 527 568 hectares in the Eagle Plains area. Westmin expects to make a total investment of \$15.4 million, with one-third to be spent regionally on labour, construction, transportation, supplies, and food and lodging. Employment will peak at 135 positions in the 1985-1986 drilling season, with 40 to 45 jobs provided each season to local residents.
- One agreement with Dome Petroleum Ltd. for 469 380 hectares. The agreement stipulates that one well will be drilled in the North Beaufort area within the five-year term. The cost of the well is yet to be determined, as the rights are located near the southern edge of the polar ice pack. Drilling will be done by equipment used by Dome in its other Beaufort operations.

- Two four-year agreements with Western Decalta calling for the drilling of two wells in an area of 947 552 hectares in the Fort Norman - Wrigley region. The company anticipates a total investment of \$6.2 million, with 76 per cent Canadian content and \$556,000 to be spent in the North. The drilling program will employ 74 Canadians including 18 regional personnel.

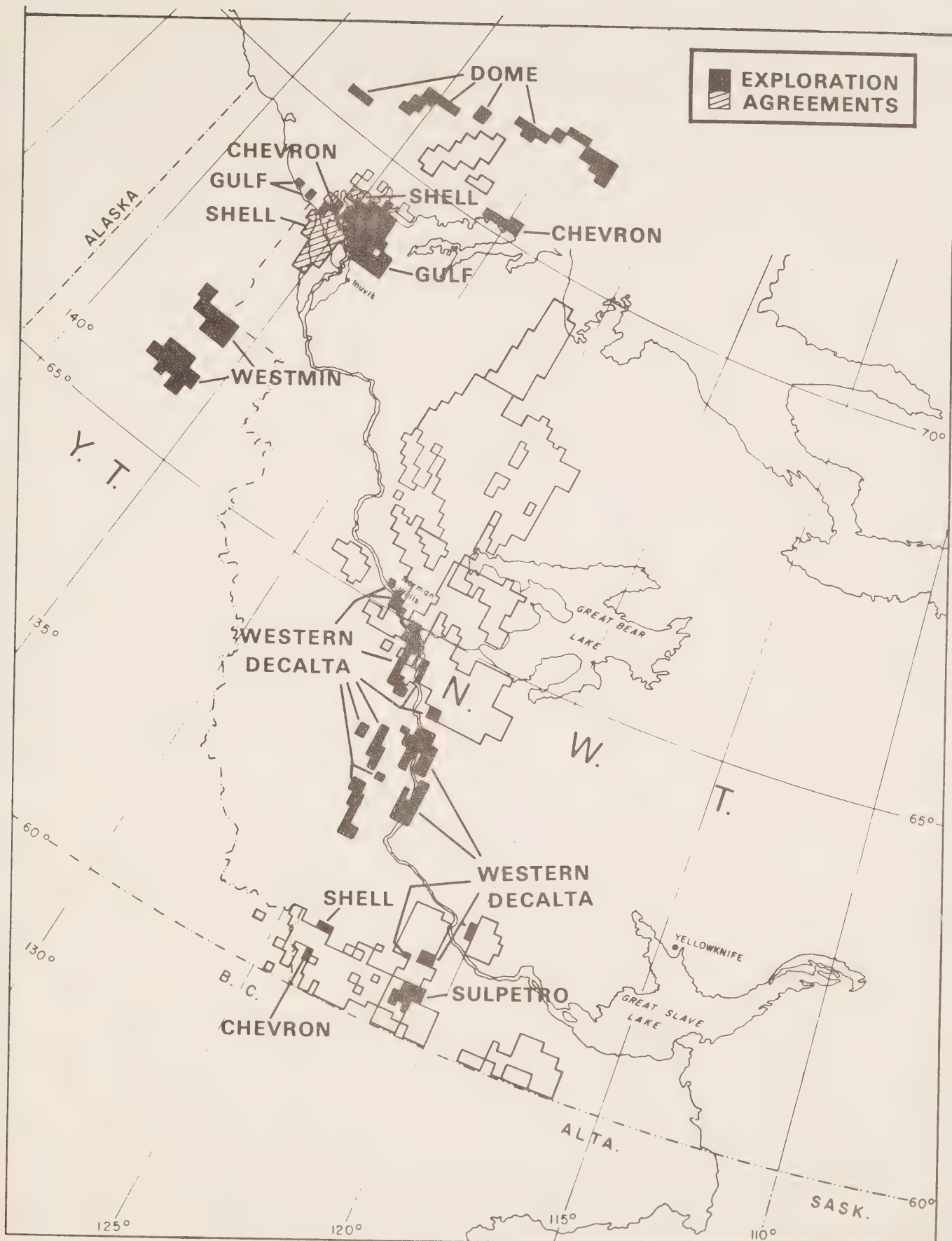
"Today's announcement brings to 78 the total number of exploration agreements negotiated for work in our northern energy frontier," Mr. Munro said. "I think we can look forward to these exploration programs making an important contribution to Canada's goal of energy security and self sufficiency, as well as providing significant opportunities for native and northern residents."

Attachment

Maps of Exploration Agreements

Reference:

Maurice Taschereau
Administrator
Canada Oil and Gas Lands
Administration
(613) 993-3760



EXPLORATION AGREEMENTS

SHELL CANADA
DAVIS STRAIT AREA

BAFFIN

I S L A N D

70°

Disk
Island

68°

66°

65°

60°

55°



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NCPC TO BE RESTRUCTURED

OTTAWA (February 20, 1984) -- Major decisions about the future of the Northern Canada Power Commission (NCPC) were announced in the North over the weekend by Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro. They include the phased relocation of NCPC headquarters to Yellowknife; the implementation of new rate setting principles; and territorial participation in the future regulation of the NCPC.

"Over the past two years, I have reviewed a wide range of options -- principally from the Subcommittee on the NCPC and the National Energy Board -- regarding the future role and mandate of the Commission," Mr. Munro said. "I am keenly aware that northerners are taking control of their destiny and that our institutions must change to reflect this reality."

The Minister stated that NCPC will continue as a single federal Crown corporation. He explained that any division into separate territorial entities would have created duplication of services; an additional financial burden for the territories; and threatened the economic viability of the Commission itself.

"Within this structure, however," Mr. Munro continued, "we intend to initiate a process to improve both the operational efficiency and public accountability of the NCPC, while making it more sensitive to the concerns and needs of northerner consumers. I believe that the changes to be implemented, some of which may require amendments to the NCPC Act, will achieve those goals."

One of the most important features of the federal plan is the relocation of NCPC headquarters from Edmonton to Yellowknife. A complement of senior managers will also be shifted to Whitehorse, with a three-year target date for completely transferring all positions. Not only will this make the Commission more responsive to northern concerns, but it will provide a significant economic stimulus in both territories. The Minister added that "operational decisions which affect the everyday lives of northerners should be made by officials living and working in the North."

A second feature of the plan is the regulation of the NCPC by a Panel of the National Energy Board. Each territorial government will be invited to nominate one representative from their public utility board to sit on the Panel along

with two representatives and a chairman from the NEB. "It is clear that the NEB has long experience in public utility regulation and can draw upon considerable technical expertise," Mr. Munro said. "However, I believe that territorial participation is essential in the regulation of NCPC operations. This will also ensure that the territorial utility boards are involved in the planning and development of a new rate structure for the NCPC."

The Minister also noted that he had been authorized by Cabinet to recommend the appointment of two additional members to the Commission. He indicated this would strengthen the NCPC's expertise and improve the Commission's decision-making function.

"Central to the restructuring process," the Minister continued, "must be the acknowledgement that in order to be a normal utility operating in a sound and businesslike manner, the NCPC's rate structure must reflect the true cost of delivering power to all users. The price of electricity must be determined through a rational and objective process which allows the Commission to operate on sound financial principles. Similarly, governments' social objectives and program measures to achieve them must be clearly

identified. I would expect that following public hearings by the NEB Panel in the North, a new rate structure can be implemented on a test basis by April, 1985."

Existing direct federal energy subsidies under the Federal Power Support Program, the Home Heating Oil Subsidy Program and the Commercial Power Rate Relief Program will continue for at least another year beyond their expiry date of March, 1984. Throughout this period, the federal government will maintain its support of the NCPC in order to keep within the federal Administered Prices Policy. This will allow officials to begin an extensive study and research program involving a complete review of the form and size of northern energy subsidies in relation to the new utility rate structure. The ultimate objective would be to enhance energy conservation and the use of alternative energy sources, through developing a strategy which increases both the efficiency of energy use and of energy subsidization. It is hoped that the territorial governments, their agencies and native organizations will join the federal government in tackling these issues.

"The changes I am implementing are far-reaching," said the Minister, "and will require some time to put into place. I am convinced, however, that they represent the best means of revitalizing the NCPC and better serving northerners. The federal government has given the Commission a new profile in the North and an ambitious program of change. I ask northerners to join with me in supporting the NCPC to make these changes work."

Reference:

Alison Atkins
Assistant Director,
Energy Planning
Tel: (819) 997-0022



1-8351

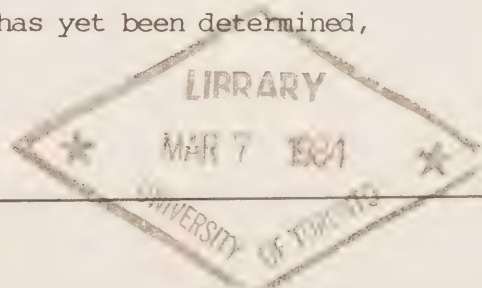
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MUNRO ANNOUNCES NORTHERN HYDROCARBON PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

OTTAWA, February 23, 1984 -- Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro today announced a revised \$130 million federal planning and research program as the cornerstone of the Government of Canada's northern hydrocarbon development strategy. As outlined in the Throne Speech, the seven-year Northern Oil and Gas Action Program (NOGAP) will lay the groundwork for commercial production and transportation of oil and gas from Canada's far north.

The prospect of northern hydrocarbon development makes it essential for government to be ready and on top of the situation rather than simply take a reactive approach," said Mr. Munro. "NOGAP will provide the knowledge necessary to respond to various proposals, assuring they will not be unduly delayed when they become technically and economically feasible. In addition, our commitment to keep pace with the oil and gas industry's activities in the north will help to maintain a favourable investment climate."

The Government of Canada has already indicated a preference for small-scale demonstration projects to evaluate the new technology involved and the adequacy of measures designed to moderate their impact before major commercial hydrocarbon development proceeds. Since neither the location of production or mode of transportation for such large projects has yet been determined,



NOGAP will focus federal planning and research on two possible transportation scenarios. For development in the Beaufort Sea/Mackenzie Delta area, these are a small diameter buried oil pipeline from the Delta up the Mackenzie River Valley and year-round, ice-strengthened tanker transportation from the Beaufort Sea eastward through the Northwest Passage.

NOGAP encompasses environmental, socio-economic and technical planning and research activities by both the federal and territorial governments. It is incremental to the existing level of activity now being undertaken through various federal programs, such as on-going research under the Northern Environmental Studies Revolving Fund. "The raison d'être is preparedness on the part of both governments and industry," the Minister stated. "We recognize that some work remains to be done -- and we intend to complete it -- in preparation for the possibility of major northern hydrocarbon production in the 1990s."

The Minister stressed the complexity and scope of the work which must be addressed over the next seven years. "There are still gaps in our knowledge about the northern environment, and the assessment of potential impacts of various hydrocarbon production and transportation proposals," he said. "NOGAP is intended to marshal federal resources, and apply them in a coordinated and judicious way, so that all aspects of governments' responsibilities are

thoroughly addressed. The program's beneficiaries include northerners, native peoples and every Canadian who is concerned about how we as a nation manage and develop the resources of the North."

NOGAP's emphasis in the early years will be on first-order protection, prevention and delineation measures such as the development of environmental guidelines, arctic ship construction regulations and a granular materials inventory. Baseline data collection, a better understanding about environmental processes and monitoring activities will be emphasized throughout the entire term but particularly in the middle years. This work includes socio-economic studies, determining environmental impacts, training and human resource planning.

These activities will be carried out by various federal departments and the territorial governments. The program's overall management, however, will reside within the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, consistent with its mandate to coordinate federal activities in the North. Participants will include Fisheries and Oceans; Environment; Energy, Mines and Resources; Transport; Employment and Immigration; Public Works; National Museums of Canada; and the Governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Policy direction will be the responsibility of a Senior Advisory and Review Board (SARB), a subcommittee of the Senior Policy Committee, Northern Resource Development Projects.

Mr. Munro noted that when the program was first conceived in 1982, Government had considered a five-year planning and research effort culminating in the mid 1980s. However, factors such as the decline of international oil prices, the fall in demand and an assessment of the results of Beaufort Sea drilling programs suggest that large-scale commercial hydrocarbon production may not occur until the 1990s. This has required NOGAP's timeframe to be refined and redirected.

"Government has been criticized in the past on the state of its preparedness," Mr. Munro acknowledged. "The recent Hastings Report identified many concerns and issues related to alternate transportation proposals, some of which NOGAP will address. However, we will be looking to the Beaufort Sea Environmental Assessment and Review Panel to come up with a range of constructive recommendations when it delivers its final report this Spring. We also hope to gain valuable knowledge through actual small-scale demonstration projects. In concert, these elements will go a long way towards building a comprehensive planning and management regime to deal effectively with northern hydrocarbon development."

"Over the next few months, a number of federal departments will be making announcements on specific activities," the Minister continued. "Each will be contributing to the overall objectives of the Northern Oil and Gas Action Program. I believe that NOGAP merits considerable attention, because its

results will largely determine how hydrocarbon development proceeds in the North. We as Canadians have a great stake in ensuring that non-renewable resource development can be achieved safely and sensibly," he concluded, "and NOGAP will help us attain that goal."

Attachments

1. Transportation Scenarios
2. Proposed Activities

Reference

Senior Planning Coordinator
SARB Secretariat

Tel: (819) 997-0880



Transportation Scenarios

NOGAP is based on the premise that northern hydrocarbon development will only proceed in a phased and balanced manner. This means that before full-scale commercial production begins, smaller demonstration projects will be required. This approach minimizes risk while providing the information necessary to approve, reject or modify large-scale development.

Currently, there are a large number of potential hydrocarbon development plans for Canada's far North. Some of these, because of the existence of proven reserves, known markets and reliance on existing technology, are more feasible than others. NOGAP will focus governments' planning and research activities on two representative scenarios: delivery of oil from the Beaufort Sea area by means of a buried pipeline from the Delta up the Mackenzie Valley; and tanker shipments from the Beaufort Sea eastwards through the Northwest Passage. In this way, government preparedness can be achieved while keeping open the option to choose either mode of transportation.

Gathering Systems

One of the problems to be overcome in production is getting oil and gas to a collection point. With the exception of finds in the Mackenzie Delta or on islands in the High Arctic, most discoveries are in ice-covered or open water menaced by pack ice.

Dome, Esso and Gulf have developed a proposal that calls for the construction of offshore artificial island harbours in the Beaufort. These artificial harbours would serve two purposes: to provide platforms for the collection of oil from several wellheads, either through slant wells radiating from the platform and/or from seabed wellheads connected through a system of small diameter submarine lines; and to provide a sheltered mooring area for tankers gathering at the oil loading terminals.

In the High Arctic, subsea gathering lines would connect seabed wellheads to an onshore collection point facility. Panarctic has successfully demonstrated a unique Arctic technology to lay a pipeline to flow a gas well to shore using the polar ocean ice as a work platform.

Tanker Transportation

Ice breaking tanker projects have been proposed to move oil and gas from the Beaufort or the High Arctic through the Northwest Passage to market. Such vessels ultimately transporting oil and gas on a year round basis would require very powerful engines and heavily reinforced hulls.

Natural gas, when compressed and cooled, liquefies so that it can be carried in special insulated tanks. The best known of these proposals, involving liquefied natural gas (LNG) tankers from the High Arctic, is the Arctic Pilot Project proposed by a consortium led by Petro Canada. This project would transport gas by pipeline from the Drake Point field on Melville Island to Bridport Inlet on the south side of Melville Island. There, a liquefaction plant would convert the gas to LNG, so that it could be loaded aboard ice-breaking LNG carriers for shipment to market. On arrival at the end of its journey, the LNG would be converted back into gas and fed into a pipeline for distribution to consumers.

Panarctic is proposing a pilot project involving ice-reinforced tankers to transport high quality crude oil to market during open water season from Cameron Island in the Arctic Islands. Production and storage would occur during the winter/spring period followed by transportation south in late summer.

Pipeline Transportation

In 1981, the Government of Canada approved the construction of an 870 km oil pipeline that, when completed in 1985, will connect the oilfields at Norman Wells in the Northwest Territories to an existing pipeline system at Zama, Alberta. Proposals are being developed that would link the Norman Wells pipeline with oil reserves in the Mackenzie Delta and Beaufort Sea by extending the pipeline a further 600 km northwards or that would see a large diameter pipeline constructed along the Mackenzie Valley to southern markets.

Various proposals have also been developed to use pipelines to move northern gas to market. Polar Gas is proposing to adopt a phased approach for connecting and transporting natural gas from Canada's frontier lands to southern markets. The first phase would envisage a stand-alone pipeline from the Delta up the Mackenzie Valley to tie into existing transmission systems in Alberta. Subsequent phases would connect gas from the Beaufort Delta and Arctic Islands.

Other proposals for gas pipelines include the Dempster Lateral route, which would connect gas reserves in the Beaufort Sea with the proposed Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline near Dawson, Yukon Territory.



Proposed Activities

Described below are those planning and research activities which are candidates for funding following approval by Treasury Board. They are based on the assumption that production of oil will occur in the early 1990s and that it will be transported by either a small diameter pipeline up the Mackenzie Valley or by tanker through the Northwest Passage.

1. Socio-economic

Employment and Business Opportunities

- development of means to promote northern participation in training, employment and business opportunities, including development of labour force and business information and studies related to day care, labour accommodations, boom/bust cycles, rotational employment, transportation, and adaptation to the wage economy

Community Infrastructure

- analysis of community infrastructure impacts and research and policy development on community land development and provision of infrastructure
- financial and technical planning assistance for communities, particularly those in the Mackenzie Delta

Social Services

- collection of baseline information and research into social services needs
- investigation into health care needs, including alcohol consumption, sexually transmitted diseases, community health status and native people's nutrition

Archeology

- archeological research and management

Monitoring

- development of a socio-economic monitoring system

2. Environment

Wildlife

- research into caribou management, including habitat, movement and monitoring plus studies, including inventories, habitat

mapping, deterrent studies, harvesting trends and management planning, for polar bears, grizzly bears, arctic fox, dall sheep and muskox in North Yukon and in the NWT's Beaufort Development Region

- research into and evaluation of waterfowl breeding and staging areas in the Mackenzie Valley and management planning for valuable birds of prey on Yukon's North Slope
- identification and characterization of critical fish habitats offshore in the Beaufort Sea and Lancaster Sound and in the freshwater of the lower Mackenzie River basin
- studies on marine mammals, including compilation of information on their food and energy requirements, determination of the potential effects of artificial islands on whales and assessment of the effects of ship traffic on marine mammals
- feasibility studies on deterring wildlife from oil covered waters and treatment of oil coated seabirds and mammals
- determination of the seasonal importance of food species, especially Arctic cod, to marine mammals and birds and measurement of the uptake and bio-accumulation of hydrocarbons in food chains in sensitive habitats or areas critical to wildlife

Physical Environment

- geotechnical, hydrological and climatological assessment of areas where large scale hydrocarbon development will take place, including coastal zone dynamics, ice formation and movement temperature variations and erosion/slope stability adjacent to existing or proposed facilities
- geological and geotechnical research on processes taking place along the permafrost coasts of the Beaufort Sea, including shoreline stability, sediment transport, hydraulic scouring, sediment properties and differential thaw settlement
- evaluation of seabed conditions, including seabed geology hazards, in the Arctic Islands channels
- investigation of the magnitude and rates of change of distributory channels within the Mackenzie Delta under natural flow conditions

- record of changes in ground thermal regimes beneath coastal terrestrial and marine structures
- hydrographic surveys and nautical chart production for the Northwest Passage and Mackenzie River
- oceanography programs for the Beaufort Sea (shelf dynamics, biological oceanography and chemical oceanography) and for the Eastern Arctic (physical oceanography) and improved management of oceanographic data
- acquisition and development of wave climate data for the Beaufort Sea
- research into weather, sea state and climate of the Beaufort Sea, including design of a marine forecast system and development of climatologies along associated tanker routes
- hydrologic mapping of the Mackenzie Valley pipeline corridor and research into pipeline stream crossings
- development and implementation of policies governing the evaluation of offshore projects
- acquisition and analysis of baseline air quality data for the Beaufort Sea

Ecology

- development of ecological data bases and area specific guidelines for hydrocarbon production and transportation
- determination of the effects of development, particularly pipelines, on vegetation and terrain in a variety of environmental settings

Parks

- planning and development for a territorial park on Herschel Island

Monitoring

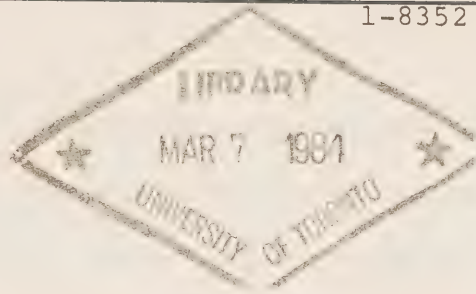
- identification and evaluation of monitoring methods and development of environmental monitoring guidelines

3. Transportation

- technical research and planning, including evaluation of oil, chemical and LNG/LPG carriers, subsea pipelines, shipborne ice detection systems, ship noise levels, ship design and construction, high intensity light sources and stand-by power sources for navigational aids
- studies concerning transportation management, including assessment/development of Arctic navigation systems and assessment of search and rescue systems



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-C.S.I.
B.C. CUT-OFF CLAIMS LEGISLATIONRECEIVES ROYAL ASSENT

OTTAWA, (February 23, 1984) -- Legislation providing for the settlement of B.C. Indian claims to lands previously cut off from their reserves without their consent has received Royal Assent, Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro announced today.

The main objective of the Act is to approve and declare existing B.C. Cut-off claims agreements as having the force of law, and to provide for the approval of future agreements by order of the Governor in Council. This is particularly important in respect of the releases from Canada to the Province of British Columbia that are included in all such agreements.

Mr. Munro recognized the prompt attention that the Government of British Columbia has already given to passing the companion provincial legislation and commended all parties in Parliament for their unified support in passing the federal legislation.

Twenty-two B.C. Indian bands have made long-standing claims for return of land or compensation in respect of lands removed from their reserves in 1920 without the consent of the Indian people affected. Since 1977, when the governments of Canada and British Columbia agreed to negotiate these claims, negotiators for six of the bands have reached agreement on settlements — Penticton, Osoyoos, Clinton, Westbank, Squamish and Okanagan.

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Communiqué

"The agreements already signed demonstrate once again that, sharing common goals and a common vision, the governments of Canada and British Columbia can work together to serve the Indian people of B.C.," Mr. Munro said.

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Manfred Klein
(604) 666-5290



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CANADIAN INUIT ART EXHIBIT TOURS U.S.

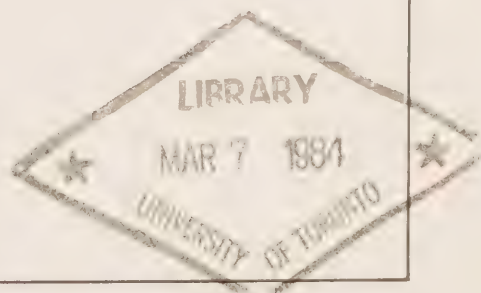
Ottawa (February 29, 1984) -- Arctic Vision, a Canadian Inuit art travelling exhibition of sculptures and prints, will tour 13 different museums throughout the United States from February 29, 1984 until June 1986.

The tour is sponsored by Canadian Arctic Producers with the assistance of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The exhibit is organized into six categories to broadly describe Inuit life through the ages. It contains 37 prints and 38 stone sculptures from the collections of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. It also includes 14 reproductions of pre-historic artifacts to provide the visual link between past and present.

Supporting information consists of text panels, interpretive labels and a fully-illustrated catalogue. The catalogue provides an explanation and illustration for each artwork and features a photograph of the artist.

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Communiqué

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Films, videotapes and educational kits will be available to museums to enhance the exhibit.

- 30 -

Attach: Exhibit itinerary

For additional information:

Maria Muehlen
(819) 997-9440

"Arctic Vision: Art of the Canadian Inuit"

ITINERARY OF THE EXHIBITION:

February 29 - April 15, 1984
Dayton Museum of Natural History
Dayton, Ohio

May 13 - June 17, 1984
Roberson Center for the Arts and Sciences
Binghamton, New York

July 11 - September 2, 1984
Erie Art Museum
Erie, Pennsylvania

October 23, 1984 - November 29, 1984
Bronx Museum of the Arts
The Bronx, New York

December 27, 1984 - February 24, 1985
The Science Museum
West Palm Beach, Florida

March 19 - April 23, 1985
The Museum of Arts and Sciences
Macon, Georgia

May 19 - June 23, 1985
Columbus Museum of Arts and Sciences
Columbus, Georgia

July 22 - August 26, 1985
Columbia Museums of Art and Science
Columbia, South Carolina

September 21 - October 27, 1985
Cumberland Museum and Science Center
Nashville, Tennessee

December 1, 1985 - January 5, 1986
The Montclair Art Museum
Montclair, New Jersey

January 29 - February 28, 1986
Robert Hull Fleming Museum
The University of Vermont
Burlington, Vermont

March 29 - April 27, 1986
Guild Hall Museum
East Hampton, New York

May 17 - June 26, 1986
The Edith C. Blum Art Institute
Bard College
Annandale-on-Hudson. New York



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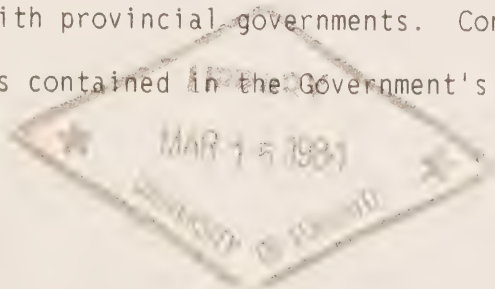
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROPOSES LEGISLATION
FOR INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT

OTTAWA (March 5, 1984) -- Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro announced the Government's intention to introduce framework legislation to provide for the recognition of Indian self-government in a statement tabled in the House of Commons today.

Mr. Munro was responding to the House of Commons Special Committee on Indian Self-Government, which reported last November 3.

In its response, the Government has endorsed the main thrust of the Special Committee's recommendations that self-government is necessary to establish a new relationship with Indian First Nations. This new relationship will recognize the importance of the cultural heritage and integrity of Indian First Nations and enhance the special relationship between the Government and Indian people.

Many of the details will have to be worked out in full consultation with Indian people and with provincial governments. Consultations are being planned on proposals contained in the Government's Response.



Mr. Munro outlined the framework legislation which will, subject to further consultation, provide the basis for self-government.

"The purpose of the legislation will be to continue and strengthen Indian jurisdiction on their own lands and to establish a framework within which Indian First Nations, which wish to do so, can exercise wide authority over their own affairs," Mr. Munro said. "These Indian governments would be responsible first and foremost to their own members. They would directly exercise powers of government on their own lands and for the general welfare of their members, the preservation of their culture, the protection of their rights and the use of their lands."

"After appropriate discussions with representatives of the Indian peoples to work out the specific contents," Mr. Munro said. "I will introduce into Parliament legislation to establish a framework for those Indian First Nations that wish to govern themselves and their lands in a way that is not now possible under the Indian Act. This will be done within the context of the Canadian constitution and the rights of the aboriginal peoples there affirmed and recognized."

Mr. Munro said that bilateral discussions with Indian people are also being planned on a broad range of policy and program matters respecting his department. In moving toward the new relationship, he said "the Government would give priority to changes that would facilitate the transition to self-government rather than reinforce existing dependency."

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For additional copies of this report, please call the following toll-free number:

Enquiries Centre
Indian & Northern Affairs Canada
1-800-567-9604

In Ottawa, please call: 997-0380

LEGISLATIVE ELEMENTS

Consistent with the Committee Report, the primary purpose of the legislation is to establish a new relationship between the federal government and Indian First Nations:

- The legislation would be passed in the exercise of the special responsibilities of the Federal Government for Indian people.
- The legislation would be flexible and respect the diversity of the Indian people and Indian First Nations.
- The legislation would apply only to those First Nations who wished it to do so.
- The Indian First Nations that could choose the legislation would be bands, groups of bands or other groups of Indian people with a common culture, history and language and with a clearly defined territory.
- Indian First Nations seeking recognition under the legislation would develop internal constitutions containing political and financial accountability criteria and protecting individual and collective rights.

- A Recognition Panel composed of Government and Indian representatives would be established to examine applications for recognition, work with the Indian First Nation on its preparations for recognition and transmit its opinion to the Governor in Council.
- An Indian First Nation Government would be recognized as having certain powers defined in the Act.

The legislation would also provide for situations where an Indian First Nation Government is no longer able to function under the legislation.

- Indian First Nation Governments could negotiate with the Government the exercise of additional powers in relation to a broad range of matters set out in the legislation and would be accountable to their membership for the exercise of these powers.
- Indian First Nations could negotiate funding arrangements with the Federal Government to cover one-time preparation and negotiation costs and multi-year operating costs after recognition.
- The legislation would not affect existing aboriginal and treaty rights as affirmed and recognized in S. 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

**First
Ministers
Conference**

Ottawa, March 8-9, 1984

**Conférence
des
premiers ministres**

Ottawa, 8-9 mars 1984

**GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PLANS TO ELIMINATE
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIAN WOMEN**

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OTTAWA, Ontario (March 8, 1984) -- The Prime Minister announced today the government's intention to introduce legislation shortly to remove discrimination on the basis of sex from the Indian Act.

The announcement was made on the first day of the First Ministers' Conference on Aboriginal Constitutional Matters in Ottawa.

The proposed legislation will change the Indian Act along the following lines:

- In the future, no Indian will lose his or her Indian status or band membership as a result of marriage to a non-Indian. Conversely, no non-Indian will gain status or band membership through marriage to an Indian.
- For the future also, within certain limits to be specified in the amendments, the children and grandchildren of marriages between Indians and non-Indians will enjoy Indian status and band membership.
- Non-Indian spouses of registered Indians will have the right to reside on reserve with their Indian partners.
- Those who lost status and band membership as a result of the discriminatory provisions of the Act will be reinstated, if they so wish, as will their children.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the planned legislation will bring justice to many Indian women who have long sought rights equal to those enjoyed by Indian men. The government's action will also fulfill a commitment made in last December's Speech from the Throne, and in the 1979 National Plan of Action on the Status of Women. Because of the close relationship between this legislation and that for Indian self-government, it will be important to consider both items of legislation in relationship to each other.

The federal government will provide the funding required to extend services to those who regain or retain Indian status and band membership as a result of the planned amendments.

There are several sections of the Indian Act which discriminate on the basis of sex. Section 12(1)(b), for example, deprives a registered Indian woman of status and band membership if she marries a man who is not a registered Indian. On the other hand, an Indian man who marries a non-Indian woman retains his status and band membership, and his spouse acquires them.

These sections of the Indian Act conflict with the sexual equality provisions in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms which will come into effect on April 17, 1985. Government action is also required to repeal this section if Canada is to fulfill its obligations under the U.N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

In August 1982, the government, with all-party agreement, asked the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development to hold public hearings and report on how best to amend the Indian Act to remove sexual discrimination. A Sub-Committee on Indian Women and the Indian Act reported in September 1982. It recommended repeal or amendment of various sections to abolish discrimination for the future, as well as a program of reinstatement to undo past injustices. The government has accepted these basic recommendations.

Contact: M. Barlow
(613) 992-4211



1-8356

YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ACTS TO BE AMENDED

OTTAWA (March 19, 1984) -- The Honourable John C. Munro confirmed today that a bill will be introduced in the House of Commons this week applying the Official Languages Act and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms to Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

The Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs was in Whitehorse and Yellowknife this weekend to consult with government leaders and executives of both territorial governments. He advised both governments that it was unacceptable to allow any doubt to exist as to the applicability of the official languages provisions of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (Section 16-20).

"Any legal doubt could throw the administration of Justice into confusion. This question is now before the courts and the Government wishes to make clear that the provisions of the Charter apply to the North, and the territorial governments which are creations of the Government of Canada. Further, there must be no doubt about federal policy and hence, I am moving quickly to ensure a clear legal basis for that policy," Mr. Munro said. He explained that changes would be gradual,

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over a three to five year span and that no financial burden would be imposed on the territories.

The Minister said that he does not see any conflict between the Federal Government's policy on advancing responsible government in the north and the assertion of the official languages provisions of the Charter on the public institutions of both territories. However, he is concerned that there be concerted efforts to support the protection and strengthening of native languages in both territories, and will therefore make representation to Cabinet regarding the pressing need for programs in support of Native languages.

"I am committed to providing additional resources to promote native languages and cultural programs. This is already being done at both levels of government. There is a need for more vigorous action. The amendments will make it quite clear that the Territorial legislatures may advance the official status of native languages in the territories but this is a matter Northerners should decide themselves in the course of further political evolution toward full responsible Government," Mr. Munro said. The Minister noted that both Territorial Governments already have in place some provisions to respond to francophones requiring services in French. These have been put in place over the last four years and the Federal Government has provided both encouragement and financial assistance.

Mr. Munro said that the St. Jean case, which will be heard later this week by the Yukon Supreme Court, has brought to light the ambiguity surrounding the status of the French language in the Territories and that in view of the debate going on in Manitoba, and the position taken by the Government of Canada with regard to it, it was appropriate for the Government to take action and affirm its desire to make the territories bilingual. Stressing the possibility of legal chaos, as in Manitoba, where all acts could be challenged in the near future, Mr. Munro called upon the Territorial Governments to show their willingness to support the cause of national unity and linguistic equality. Citing the fact that the native peoples of Quebec had already rendered a unique service to their country during the Quebec referendum, he said he was confident that the Territorial Governments would support his initiative.

Citing Transport Minister Axworthy, speaking on the Manitoba debate, Mr. Munro insisted that "language rights are a fact of life in Canada and an essential part of our federation. Therefore, we must accept official recognition of French," he said. Mr. Munro went on to say that he also expects to obtain the support of Opposition Leader Brian Mulroney on this issue. Mr. Mulroney said earlier this month he felt that bilingualism "is an indispensable dimension of our national life".

Mr. Broadbent had supported a similar view, saying that "history has shown that when a majority exercises its powers with tolerance and imagination, we obtain the cohesiveness that is essential to the unity of the country".

The Minister said the north will be exerting responsible leadership by supporting action on this issue of national importance.

Government leaders are concerned about the timing and the cost implications. Mr. Munro stated "the amendments will not affect anyone in the north except francophone visitors and residents.

The Federal Government will assume all the additional costs and will also work with both territorial governments and native groups to provide additional funds to strengthen native languages and culture programming." Tabling of amendments this week in Parliament will be followed by ongoing discussions between the federal and territorial officials with regard to implementation.

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ANNUAL NORTHERN SCIENCE AWARD

OTTAWA (March 20, 1984) -- Superior achievement in northern science will be recognized annually with a \$5,000.00 award and The Centenary Medal for Northern Science, Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro has announced.

Mr. Munro noted that the new award comes at a time when scientific knowledge and its application is especially important for the future of northern Canada.

The award, created in recognition of the Centenary of the International Polar Year 1882-83, recalls Canada's participation with eleven other countries in the first international co-operation in northern science. The award will be made annually to an individual who has made distinguishing contributions to any field of science while working in northern Canada.

For the purpose of this award, "northern" can be defined as the zone of high latitude in Canada north of the southern limit of discontinuous permafrost where, because of the natural environment, the people experience distinctive living conditions.

At the same time, Mr. Munro also announced the membership of the Award Selection Committee:

- Dr. John K. Stager, Associate Dean, Faculty of Arts,
University of British Columbia
- Dr. Marc-Adélaard Tremblay, Département d'Anthropologie,
Université Laval;
- Mr. Michael Kusugak, Assistant Regional Director, Keewatin
Region, Government of the Northwest Territories;
- Dr. Art Pearson, President, Art Pearson and Associates,
Whitehorse, Yukon; and
- Dr. Len Hills, Department of Geology, University of Calgary.

This committee of scientists, including northerners, will receive nominations of individuals who have either a sustained record of high achievement or who have made contributions of major impact upon the direction and results of subsequent northern research. The nominator should provide basic personal data of the candidate; documentary evidence of the scientific contribution to northern studies; and a statement in support of the case.

Nominations must be received not later than May 10, 1984 by the Northern Research and Science Adviser, Northern Affairs Program, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Ottawa K1A 0H4. The award to the winning candidate will be made in the autumn.

For further information:

Donat Savoie
(819) 997-9120



OTTAWA, March 21, 1984

LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE FOR BILINGUALISM IN THE
YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES GIVEN FIRST READING

Today, a bill was introduced for first reading on behalf of the Honourable John Munro to apply the official languages provisions of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the Official Languages Act to the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The provisions would be embodied in the two Acts which form the constitutions of these Territories. Such a step was necessitated by a recent Yukon court case which challenged a traffic violation on the grounds that it was in English only. Although the Territories are under Federal jurisdiction, the legal analysis required for the case revealed that official languages protections likely do not apply in the Territories. In order to be fully consistent with the Federal position on official languages in other parts of Canada, action was required prior to the court case, which is to be heard before the Yukon Supreme Court March 22 - 23.

Communiqué

The sudden emergence of this court challenge to the official languages protections in the Territories has cut short normal processes of consultation with the Territorial governments, although the desire for improvements in bilingual services has been a topic of discussions over the past several years.

Mr. Munro indicated, following talks with the Territorial Executive Councils over the past few days, that he would like to see an approach taken which would be consistent with the devolution of authority to the Territorial governments and yet would achieve the same objective. "The approach of introducing immediate amendments to the Territorial Acts is a second best choice, forced on the federal government by the circumstances of the court case", he said. "The government would prefer to take advantage of an opportunity to negotiate a different way of achieving the same objective, one that would be fully consistent with the principle of responsible government in the North."

Mr. Munro indicated that he would delay detailed debate on the Federal bill, to provide the opportunity for the Territorial Executive Councils to consider and bring forward their own ordinances on provision of bilingual services. These could then be affirmed through changes to the Territories Acts, incorporating them into the constitutions of the two Territories. The Territorial Executive Councils could work out with the Federal government feasible implementation schedules for provision of bilingual protections and services, which will affect a very small part of the population in any case.

"We would hope to see an approach worked out which preserves the national principle of bilingualism and which makes French-speaking Canadians feel at home in the North without causing major disruptions in the process of government", Mr. Munro said. He added: "We continue to recognize the vital importance of the native languages in the North". "As recently as March 8, the Federal government proposed a resolution to give constitutional recognition to native languages. We intend to pursue efforts to support the use of these languages."

Mr. Munro asserted: "Nothing we have done today changes our overall policy of fostering responsible government in the North and of supporting native languages as a vital part of the Northern heritage".

Contact: Terry Keleher
Director, Communications
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
997-0910



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COPE FINAL AGREEMENT APPROVED BY CABINET

OTTAWA, (March 28, 1984) -- Cabinet has approved a final agreement between the federal government and the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE), Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro announced today. This comprehensive land claim affecting 2,500 Inuvialuit in the Western Arctic is the first in the north to reach final agreement.

The terms of the agreement provide for a wide range of benefits and rights including land, cash compensation, wildlife harvesting and management, economic measures and Inuvialuit participation on advisory boards dealing with land use planning and environmental management.

Mr. Munro noted that the concerns of certain groups regarding economic benefits provisions and overlapping interests with other claimants have been resolved through recent discussions. Financial compensation under the agreement has a present value of \$45 million in 1977 dollars; socio-economic measures to aid the Inuvialuit in building a sound economic base include a \$10 million economic enhancement fund. Through their Land Corporation, the Inuvialuit will receive full surface and subsurface title to approximately 11,000 square kilometres of land adjacent to their six

Communiqué

communities, along with 2,000 square kilometres in Cape Bathurst, which will be held as a protected area free of industrial development; they will also receive title to a further 78,000 square kilometres, excluding oil, gas and mineral rights.

COPE has also signed bilateral agreements with CYI and the Dene/Metis resolving their overlapping interests in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.

While specific details will not be available until the beneficiaries have had time to ratify and approve the package independently, a summary of the general provisions of the agreement is available now.

"I congratulate all parties concerned for their sincere and diligent approaches to negotiating a settlement of the Western Arctic claim that will prove fair to all the people of the region, native and non-native alike", the Minister concluded.

LONG LAKE INDIAN BAND CLAIM SETTLED

OTTAWA (April 4, 1984) -- The Long Lake No. 58 Indian Band of northern Ontario has received \$192,466 in settlement of their outstanding claim, John Munro, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, announced today. In return, the Band has agreed to release the federal government from any further claim relating to or arising from the transfer of approximately 43 hectares of reserve land for the construction of Highway 11 in 1941.

Settlement was facilitated through a negotiating process involving the Indian Commission of Ontario, the Band and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Negotiations were based on the federal government's acceptance in 1983 that there was a lawful obligation to pay fair financial compensation for damages suffered by the Band because the federal government allowed reserve lands to be used by the Province of Ontario without legal authority.

Of the total financial compensation, \$160,905 has been deposited to the Long Lake No. 58 Band's revenue account and \$31,561 was applied to retire a loan made to the Band to cover negotiating costs.

Ref.: Sandra Smart
(819) 997-0011



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Blackfoot Indian Band paid \$1.675M compensation in
Lieu of Cattle to meet Treaty Obligation

Gleichen Alberta (April 6, 1984)--Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro and the Chief and Council of the Blackfoot Indian Band of Alberta today signed a settlement agreement for \$1.675 million dollars in financial compensation for cattle promised to the Indians who adhered to Treaty 7 in 1877.

"We are here today in order to fulfill an outstanding obligation." Mr. Munro said "It's an old promise made by the Government of Canada to provide cattle to the Blackfoot Indians. Although this promise is taking a new form of fulfillment, I am pleased to be able to ensure that it is kept. There is no longstanding grievance between the Band and Canada on this matter, just a long passage of time. Treaty 7 stipulates that the Indians are to be provided with cattle after making due application. The Blackfoot Band has only recently made its application, I have accepted it and now we are fulfilling it."

Communiqué

The Settlement was ratified by members of the Blackfoot Band in a referendum on March 22, and Chief Leo Pretty Youngman expressed his pleasure with the number of band members who took the time to vote. Ninety per cent of those who voted were in favour.

The Chief continued: "The Blackfoot Band is committed to the wise use of the settlement funds to benefit the band and its members. In making decisions regarding the projects and activities to be undertaken we will be guided by the treaty, which promised the cattle once for all, for the encouragement of the practise of agriculture among Indians."

For further information please contact:

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(819) 994-2323
(Office of Native Claims)

Jim Munro
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(Blackfoot Band)

Blackfoot Cattle Entitlement Claim

In 1877 three chiefs - Crowfoot of the South Blackfoot, Old Sun of the North Blackfoot and Heavy Shield of the Middle Blackfoot - signed Treaty 7. Benefits were provided to the Blackfoot Tribe and the other Indians who adhered to Treaty 7 in exchange for their ancestral lands. Among the listed benefits was the commitment that "the said Indians shall be supplied as soon as convenient, after any Band shall make due application therefore, with the following cattle for raising stock". The number of cattle was to be calculated on the basis of the Band's family structure, "that is to say: for every family of five persons and under, two cows; for every family of more than five persons and less than ten persons, three cows; for every family of over ten persons, four cows; and every Head and Minor Chief, and every Stony Chief for the use of their Bands, one bull."

Although other Treaty 7 bands received their cattle entitlement, historical circumstances prevented the Blackfoot Indians from applying for their entitlement. The last great buffalo hunts drew the Indians below Canada's southern borders, while seasonal hardships, starvation and disease all contributed to make it impractical for the Blackfoot to raise cattle at the time.

In 1979, the Blackfoot Band undertook a general research program into possible claims and the fulfillment of treaty promises. Documents found at the Glenbow Alberta Foundation raised questions about the receipt of cattle, and Band elders confirmed that they were not aware any had been provided to the band under treaty. Therefore, in 1980 the Blackfoot Band sent its "due application" to the federal government seeking provision of cattle under the terms specified in Treaty 7. Detailed research done by the Office of Native Claims in cooperation with the Band revealed that the band had not applied for its treaty cattle previously and consequently had not received them.

Consultation with the Department of Justice confirmed the outstanding treaty obligation in November 1983; and the Minister of Indian & Northern Affairs wrote to the Chief advising him that he had accepted the Band's application.

Negotiations began immediately and led to an agreement reached on January 5, 1984. This agreement was approved by Cabinet and, in a referendum on March 22, 1984, ratified by the Blackfoot Band.

The main terms of the agreement are:

- The band agrees to accept \$1,675,00 in full satisfaction of its claim for cattle under the clause of Treaty 7, and releases Canada from further obligation in this regard.
- Of the total compensation, \$1,580,000 will be deposited in the band's capital investment account, while the remaining \$95,000 will be deposited in the band's revenue account to be spent as the band decides.



1-8403

CABINET APPROVES YUKON INDIAN CLAIM AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE

OTTAWA (April 17, 1984) -- The federal Cabinet has approved a proposed overall Agreement in Principle to settle the claim of 5 500 Yukon Indians, Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro announced today. Signing now awaits approval by the Government of Yukon and the outcome of ratification votes by the beneficiaries in the 12 communities affected.

The agreement provides for nearly \$190 million to be paid to the beneficiaries. Once final settlement is reached, \$5 million would be paid for settlement implementation and related training purposes. Over the following 20 years, the beneficiaries would receive another \$130 million in financial compensation for aboriginal title and a further \$53.69 million in return for the termination of existing government programs for status Indians in Yukon; these payments would reach an expected value of \$540 million after inflation is taken into account.

Communiqué

To assist Yukon Indians in planning and developing programs and economic opportunities, the federal government will grant them a \$15 million interest-free advance against their settlement compensation. This money would be provided in two stages -- \$10 million on signing of the Agreement in Principle and \$5 million on execution of a Final Agreement.

Yukon Indians would receive something over 20 000 square kilometres of land to be held in fee simple, with subsurface rights, as a result of the proposed agreement; the exact terms of the subsurface provision are yet to be finalized by the three parties. They would also be guaranteed a role in land use planning, environmental assessment and wildlife management, and a share of hunting, trapping and fishing opportunities.

The proposed settlement has been characterized as a "one-government" or cooperative model, under which Yukon Indians would participate as full partners in the mainstream of Yukon society rather than operating separately within the more traditional reserve system. Both status and non-status Indians would be treated alike, sharing equally all settlement benefits. At the same time, special measures would ensure the preservation of Indian culture and traditional lifestyles.

Cabinet also reviewed the existing federal policy that requires the use of the wording "extinguishment of aboriginal rights" in all comprehensive land claims settlements. As a result of that review, Cabinet has agreed to consider alternative wording to the use of the word "extinguishment" which may be negotiated with claimant groups. However, the principle of finality of settlement must be maintained.

Progress toward approval and ratification of the agreement in principle was stepped up recently when the Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) and the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE) reached bilateral agreement resolving the overlapping interests of the groups they represent, Yukon Indians and the Inuvialuit of the western Arctic respectively.

"We have all dedicated ourselves earnestly to working out an agreement in principle that will lead to a fair and final settlement of the Yukon Indian claim -- fair to all Yukoners, native and non-native alike," Mr. Munro said. "I am immensely proud to be able to announce the federal government's decision, which brings that process one step closer to the successful end that we, the CYI and the Government of Yukon look forward to with so much hope."

- 4 -

By agreement among the negotiators for all three parties, full details of the agreement will not be released until ratification is complete. However, a summary of the general terms of the proposed agreement is attached.

- 30 -

Ref.: Sandra Smart
(819) 997-0011



1-8404

Funding to Universities for the
Northern Scientific Training Program, 1984-85

OTTAWA (April 27, 1984)--Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro today announced the distribution of this year's funding, totalling \$825,000 to 25 Canadian universities under the Northern Scientific Training Program for 1984-85.

"The program, originating in 1961, gives supplementary funds to Canadian universities providing training in northern studies to advanced students," said Mr. Munro.

"This program helps to offset the cost of specialized studies in the North for students and encourages them to develop commitments and obtain professional experience in the Canadian north."

The funds are allocated annually on the recommendations of the Northern Scientific Training Program Committee comprised of representatives from federal departments and agencies with an interest in northern scientific research and a representative from the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies.

- 30 -

Ref: H.W. Finkler
(819) 997-9666



Communiqué

UNIVERSITY	INSTITUTE/COMMITTEE FOR NORTHERN STUDIES	FINAL ALLOCATIONS
1. University of Alberta	Boreal Institute for Northern Studies	51,000
2. University of British Columbia	Committee on Arctic and Alpine Research	25,000
3. University of Calgary	Northern Studies Group	30,000
4. Carleton University	Committee on Northern and Native Studies	43,000
5. University of Guelph	Northern Studies Committee	19,000
6. Université Laval	Centre d'Etudes Nordiques	57,000
7. University of Manitoba	Northern Studies Committee	48,000
8. McGill University	Centre for Northern Studies and Research	58,000
9. McMaster University	Presidential Committee on Northern Studies	37,000
10. Memorial University	Labrador Institute of Northern Studies	36,000
11. Université de Montréal	Comité de la Recherche Nordique	28,000
12. University of New Brunswick	U.N.B. Northern Canadian Studies Committee	12,500
13. University of Ottawa	Northern Research Group	37,000
14. Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières	Comité d'Etudes Nordiques	22,000
15. Queen's University	Northern Studies Group	36,000
16. University of Regina	University of Regina Northern Studies Committee	6,000
17. Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	Northern Studies Committee	20,000
18. University of Saskatchewan	Committee on Northern Studies	43,000
19. Simon Fraser University	Northern Studies Committee	11,000
20. University of Toronto	Arctic Working Group	55,000
21. Trent University	Northern Studies Committee	16,500
22. University of Waterloo	President's Committee on Northern Studies	30,000
23. University of Western Ontario	Northern Research Committee	28,000
24. University of Windsor	Northern Studies Group	32,000
25. York University	President's Advisory Committee on Northern Studies	44,000
TOTAL		825,000



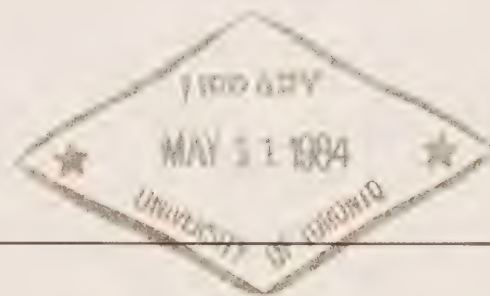
1-8406

MUNRO REJECTS RENEGOTIATION OF INUVIALUIT CLAIM AGREEMENT

OTTAWA (May 4, 1984) -- Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro today rejected a proposal to renegotiate the Final Agreement with the Inuvialuit of the western Arctic.

"I must emphasize that the western Arctic (COPE) claim was the subject of negotiation over a period of seven years," Mr. Munro said. "The Inuvialuit were represented in the negotiating process by their freely chosen and fully accredited representatives. An agreement was reached in good faith and is, in my view, a credit to both parties."

The agreement received Cabinet approval on March 27 and is currently in the process of ratification by the beneficiaries. It has been reported recently that one group of Inuvialuit is now advocating renegotiation of the agreement to replace land ownership and harvesting rights provisions with a \$500 million cash settlement.



Communiqué

"The group allegedly opposing the agreement has not approached me," the minister continued. "If its members had consulted me I would have been obliged to advise them that, in my opinion, renegotiation of the claim settlement would not be considered by this government. The western Arctic claim was accorded a high priority from the start. Other validated claims have been obliged to wait their turn pending this settlement -- now it is their turn to enjoy priority consideration."

Ref.: Sandra Smart
(819) 997-0011



CA1

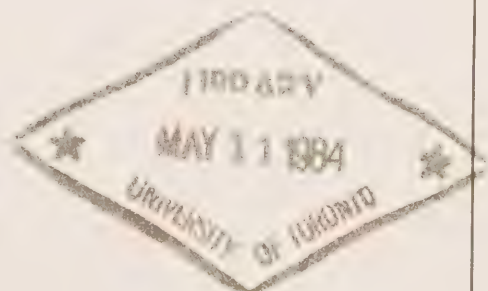
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1-8407

MUNRO ACCEPTS PLACER MINING PUBLIC REVIEW COMMITTEE REPORT
RECOMENDATIONS

OTTAWA (May 7, 1984) - The main thrust of the report of the Yukon Placer Mining Guidelines Public Review Committee, released last January, was endorsed today by Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro. In announcing this decision, Mr. Munro said the new regime will regulate the valuable Yukon placer mining industry while establishing a sensible process which will also ensure the protection of the Yukon's fishery resources.

Mr. Munro noted that in accordance with the new policy, he has approved the first thirty water use licences submitted by the Yukon Water Board. These licences broadly conform with the Review Committee's report and move toward the objective of providing necessary fishery and environmental protection consistent with sustaining the placer mining industry



Communiqué

The statement comes after three months of discussions with the Yukon Water Board, the Placer Industry and the Yukon Territorial Government. The Minister indicated that he is providing the Water Board with full details of the policy and that, after additional consultations with interested parties, he would be making a more extensive statement in the next few days.

For more information: Dr. J. Lazarovich

(819) 997-9828



1-8408

CAI
JA
JY

INDIAN SUMMER CANADA TO CREATE OVER 3 000 JOBS FOR NATIVE YOUTH

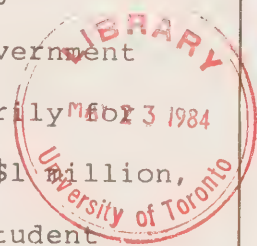
OTTAWA (May 14, 1984) -- Indian Summer Canada 1984, a program designed to provide summer employment for status Indian youth, has received \$8 million from the Youth Opportunity Fund for the creation of 3 040 jobs.

The announcement was made today by the Honorable John C. Munro, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. He said the money would be allocated to three areas: renewable resource enhancement projects - \$4.3 million, 1 378 jobs for students and social assistance recipients; Indian government experience projects - \$2.7 million, 1 163 jobs primarily for students; and Indian business experience projects - \$1 million, 499 jobs targeted at Indian business employers and student employees.

The funds are part of a \$131.5-million allocation to new and existing programs announced earlier by John Roberts, Minister of Employment and Immigration and Céline Hervieux-Payette, Minister of State for Youth.

.../2

Communiqué



In order to reduce high reliance on social assistance funds due to high unemployment, particularly in the 15-24 age group, Indian Summer Canada 1984 will provide support and resources to Indian bands for the development of employment opportunities for status Indian and Inuit students and non-student youth.

Activities funded under this program will be defined and controlled in the communities or by the individual businesses involved, and all bands, institutions and businesses are potentially eligible. Funds for approved projects, which may include areas such as forestry, recreation services, communications, enhancement of existing community services and community economic, social and historical research, will be delivered through the Department's district and regional offices.

Projects providing employment for students will have a maximum duration of 18 weeks while graduating students under the private sector subsidies will have a maximum employment period of 42 weeks. Projects involving youth social assistance recipients will be funded for a maximum of 42 weeks, with funding for all projects ending March 31, 1985.

Funds will be distributed in proportion to the regional composition of youth working age population and the criteria for the approval of projects will include the practicality of the proposed activity and the value to participants of the associated work experience for future labor market participation.

In making the announcement Mr. Munro said that while this initiative "would not eliminate the inequality between Indian youth and other Canadian youth employment success rates, it would make solid progress in reducing it."

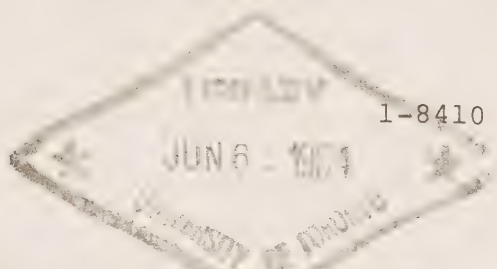
It is anticipated that the program will provide jobs for 12.75 per cent of the total student population aged 15-24 and for 3.57 per cent of the social assistance recipients in the same age group.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS BY REGION

REGION	TOTAL (\$000's)
Atlantic	288.0
Quebec	864.0
Ontario	1 552.0
Manitoba	1 240.0
Saskatchewan	1 240.0
Alberta	1 088.0
British Columbia	1 464.0
Northwest Territories	184.0
Yukon	80.0
TOTAL	8 000.0

Indian Summer Canada 1984 is one of the 11 new or existing Government of Canada projects which received increased funding and which are designed to give young people the training and work experience they need to find jobs. A key element in many of these programs is the participation of business, labor and youth themselves in overcoming the employment problems faced by young people.

Contact: Gilles Cormier
(819) 994-2887



FINAL LANCASTER SOUND REGIONAL STUDY REPORT RELEASED

OTTAWA (May 25, 1984) -- The final report on the public review phase of the Lancaster Sound Regional Study, prepared by co-chairmen Peter Jacobs and Jonathan Palluq, was released today by Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro. Entitled "Public Review: Public Prospect", the report is a continuation of the consultative process initiated three years ago when workshops and public meetings were held in the Eastern Arctic communities to discuss the Lancaster Sound Green Paper

The final round of community meetings was held in February 1983 and the concluding workshop at Pond Inlet in June of that year.

The public review led to two conclusions. Firstly, there is strong support for a comprehensive northern land use planning process and secondly, there is an equally strong demand that it be representative of northern interests and priorities. The authors recommend that an integrated land use strategy, program and plan for the Lancaster Sound region be developed and that all decisions with respect to oil and gas exploration be reviewed within this context.

Communiqué

The report includes commentary on four areas: It reviews the Lancaster Sound Regional Study, discusses the differing viewpoints of the Inuit residents, conservation organizations and the industrial sector in respect to future uses of the region, highlights the Northern Land Use Planning Program, and comments on the role of public review and participation.

The authors report that planning in the North should be comprehensive in approach, including balanced consideration of the interactions that exist among the biophysical, social, cultural and economic factors. These must be included in their entirety in any decisions regarding Lancaster Sound.

Mr. Munro indicated that the findings of the Jacobs/Palluq report would be taken into account when making decisions on proposals for future use of Lancaster sound.

For more information: Dr. H. Dirschl
(819) 997-2715

1-8410

PUBLICATION DU RAPPORT FINAL SUR L'ÉTUDE DE LA
RÉGION DU DÉTROIT DE LANCASTER

OTTAWA (le 25 mai 1984) -- Le ministre des Affaires indiennes et du Nord canadien, M. John Munro, a publié aujourd'hui le rapport final de l'examen public mené dans le cadre de l'Étude de la région du détroit de Lancaster. Le document a été rédigé par les coprésidents MM. Peter Jacobs et Jonathan Palluq et il s'intitule: "Les vues du public". Ce rapport fait suite au processus de consultation mis en oeuvre il y a trois ans au moment où des ateliers et des réunions publiques ont été tenus dans les collectivités de l'Arctique de l'Est pour discuter du Livre vert sur la région du détroit de Lancaster.

La dernière ronde de réunions communautaires s'est tenue en février 1983 et les ateliers finaux ont eu lieu à Pond Inlet en juin de la même année.

.../2

L'examen public a permis de tirer deux conclusions.

Premièrement, on appuie fortement la mise en oeuvre d'un processus global d'aménagement du territoire du Nord et, deuxièmement, on demande également que ce processus soit représentatif des intérêts et des priorités du Nord. Les auteurs du rapport recommandent l'élaboration d'une stratégie, d'un programme et d'un plan intégrés d'aménagement du territoire pour la région du détroit de Lancaster. Ils recommandent en outre que toutes les décisions prises relativement à l'exploration pétrolière et gazière soient étudiées dans ce contexte.

Les auteurs du rapport ont également fait des observations dans quatre domaines: ils ont examiné l'étude de la région du détroit de Lancaster; ils ont discuté des points de vue divergeants des résidants inuit, des organismes de conservation et de l'industrie en ce qui concerne l'aménagement futur de la région; ils ont décrit les principaux points du programme d'aménagement du territoire du Nord; et ils ont fait des observations sur le rôle de l'examen et de la participation publics.

Les auteurs ont souligné que l'approche à la planification dans le Nord devrait être globale et tenir compte de toutes les interactions qui existent entre les facteurs biophysiques, sociaux, culturels et économiques. Ces interactions doivent être entièrement prises en considération lorsque vient le temps de prendre une décision concernant le détroit de Lancaster.

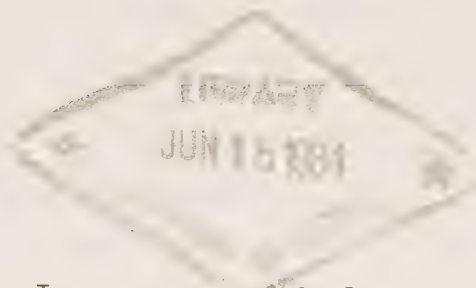
M. Munro a souligné qu'il étudiera le rapport et qu'il en tiendra compte lorsqu'il devra décider de l'aménagement futur du détroit de Lancaster.

Pour de plus amples renseignements: M. H. Dirschl
(819) 997-2715



1-8412

INUVIALUIT FINAL AGREEMENT SIGNED



TUKTOYAKTUK, NWT (June 5, 1984) -- In a ceremony before over 200 invited guests, Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro and Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE) President Peter Green today signed the Final Agreement on the Western Arctic Claim.

"This is a proud day for Canada and for the Inuvialuit whose culture and society enrich us all," Mr. Munro told the gathering. "I am confident this Agreement promises the Inuvialuit a challenging future built on the traditions of the past. I am deeply honoured to have had a part to play in achieving it."

"I am fortunate to be the spokesman for the collective effort of all the Inuvialuit and the people who have worked with us to achieve this signed Final Agreement," said COPE President Peter Green. "The Inuvialuit of the Mackenzie Delta and the Western Beaufort Sea are proud that our efforts to conclude our land claim successfully have been received so well by the people of Canada."

Communiqué

Inuvialuit drum dancers opened the ceremony and COPE hosted a luncheon reception afterward to celebrate. The Inuvialuit are the first native group north of 60°N to reach Final Agreement on a comprehensive claim. Enactment of the settlement now awaits passage of enabling legislation in Parliament.

Under the Agreement some 2 500 Inuvialuit beneficiaries will receive \$45 million, in 1977 dollars, in a series of payments to be made annually until 1997. Within three months the federal government will also provide an Economic Enhancement Fund of \$10 million designed to help the Inuvialuit participate fully in the economy of the Western Arctic. To help the Inuvialuit to solve the problems which accompany social transition, a Social Development Fund of \$7.5 million will also be established once settlement legislation is enacted.

As another element in the settlement, the beneficiaries will receive title to approximately 91 000 square kilometres of land within the 435 000 square kilometre area they traditionally used and occupied. They will own both surface and subsurface rights to almost 11 000 square kilometres of that total; they will also receive title to a further 78 000 square kilometres, with full surface rights, and subsurface rights to sand and gravel but not to oil, gas or minerals. Approximately 2 000 square kilometres of land in Cape Bathurst will also be held as a protected, non-development area.

The Agreement grants the Inuvialuit certain preferential and exclusive rights to harvest wildlife in the Settlement Region, including marine mammals and fish in the adjacent waters. Other provisions will assist in integrating the Inuvialuit into structures, functions and decisions involving wildlife management. The Yukon North Slope will fall under a special conservation regime established by the Agreement, including establishment of a National Park in the area from the Babbage River west and a Territorial Park on Herschel Island.

Responsibility for receiving and managing the Inuvialuit settlement compensation and benefits will rest with a group of corporations owned and controlled by the beneficiaries. Six non-profit Inuvialuit Community Corporations will be established, each one to be controlled by the beneficiaries in the community it represents. Together, they will control the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC) which, initially, will receive the settlement lands and financial compensation. The IRC will transfer these benefits to the Inuvialuit Land Corporation, the Inuvialuit Development Corporation and the Inuvialuit Investment Corporation. An Inuvialuit Trust will own 100 per cent of the non-voting preferred shares in the land, development and investment corporations on behalf of the IRC and eligible beneficiaries, while the IRC will hold 100 per cent of the voting common shares. Through the Inuvialuit Trust, distributions to individuals can be made whenever the IRC so decides.

Further details of the Agreement can be found in a booklet entitled "The Western Arctic Claim: A Guide to the Inuvialuit Final Agreement", which is available from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4; telephone orders can be taken at 1-800-567-9604 or (403) 997-0380.

Ref.: Sandra Smart
INAC
(819) 997-0011

Greg Smith
COPE
(403) 979-2320



news release

Date

For release

JUN 13 1984

1-8414

CANADA/YUKON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED

WHITEHORSE (June 4, 1984) - An Economic Development Agreement that will inject \$13.2 million into the Yukon economy over the next five years was jointly announced today by Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro, Economic and Regional Development Minister Donald Johnston and Yukon Minister of Economic Development Dan Lang.

Mr. Munro pointed out that the Economic Development Agreement was arrived at after extensive negotiations with the Government of Yukon and discussion with other federal government departments. "Together we identified the priorities to be addressed. These include: diversification of the Yukon economy, particularly through assistance to renewable resource-based industries; increased participation by northerners in Yukon economic development; the further development of small business and the tourism sector; and stimulation and strengthening of the mineral sector."

Mr. Lang said that from the Yukon government's perspective, the area of mineral resources will be considered a high priority. "I consider this area of significant importance for the future identification of potential new mining sites in Yukon. Program money allocated to this area will benefit both the mining community and the general public," Mr. Lang said.

Both Ministers emphasized that the Council for Yukon Indians which has been involved in the development of the EDA, will continue to be involved in establishing the priorities of the agreement. "We are committed to ensuring that the CYI has a meaningful role in program delivery."

The Economic Development Agreement is cost-shared, with a \$11.9 million contribution from the federal government and \$1.3 million from the Yukon Government.

The Economic Development Agreement provides a framework within which measures for economic development will be taken through consultation and co-operation. Negotiations are almost complete on subsidiary agreements in the areas of renewable resources, mineral resources and economic development planning. Once Treasury Board approval is obtained, subsidiary agreements setting out the details will be signed and the necessary administrative mechanisms can be put into place.

Negotiations are also under way for a small business and tourism subsidiary agreement. It is expected that subsidiary agreements will be finalized this summer.

Attach: Subsidiary Agreements to be negotiated
Yukon Economic Development Perspectives

For further information:

Robert Sterling
Ottawa
(819) 997-0440

Barry Brickman
Whitehorse
(403) 668-5151



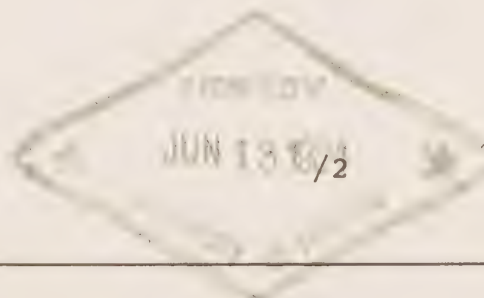
1-8415

AMENDMENTS TO YUKON QUARTZ MINING ACT PASSED

WHITEHORSE (June 4, 1984) -- Amendments to Section 12 of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act have passed in the House of Commons. The amendments remove the limit of the number of mineral claims allowed to be staked by an individual, remove provisions respecting the staking of mineral claims by attorney, and validate existing mineral claims.

In announcing the amendments, Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro noted that the Act, which provides for the administration of hard rock mining in Yukon, was enacted in 1924. Although amendments have been made, the last of these was proclaimed in 1952.

Mr. Munro noted that modern exploration techniques require assemblage of large parcels of land. The practice of using "hired stakers", who would each stake the eight claim limit and then transfer these claims to resource companies or to other individuals, grew over the years.



Failure to amend the Act could have resulted in drastically reduced levels of future mineral exploration because of the difficulty for companies and individuals to acquire sufficient areas of claims to justify the expense of major exploration programs.

The approved amendments were supported by industry organisations including the Yukon Chamber of Mines and the Mining Association of Canada. Mr. Munro noted that while the government had acted promptly to amend Section 12 of the Act in response to the request of industry, he recognizes that other sections of the Act need to be reviewed over the longer term.

For further information: John Hodgkinson

(819) 997-0911



1-8417

MUNRO ANNOUNCES FUNDING FOR YUKON PROJECTS

WHITEHORSE (June 4, 1984) -- The approval of over \$200,000 in grants from the Government of Canada for Yukon projects under the Special Employment Initiatives Program was announced today by Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John Munro.

Among the recipients are the Whitehorse Child Development Centre, the Whitehorse Boys' and Girls' Club and the Whitehorse Cross Country Ski Club as well as the Indian Bands of Dawson and Old Crow.

The grants were made possible through new job creation funding announced by the Minister of Finance in his April 19, 1983 budget. These initiatives are aimed at reducing unemployment and at providing support to sectors hard hit by the recession and high interest rates. The Program is part of the federal government's program to create employment opportunities for Canadians.

- 30 -

Attach: Recipients of employment related initiatives grants.

For further information: David Miller
(819) 997-0002

Communiqué

RECIPIENT: Child Development Centre, Whitehorse

The funds are in addition to a grant received from the Government of Yukon and donations from local businesses. Funds will be used for construction of additional space to implement individual therapy, for doing assessments and for administration.

A total of 150 person/weeks of employment will be created.

\$92,504.00

RECIPIENT: Boy's and Girls' Club, Whitehorse

The funds will be used to make renovations to the club's building to meet the latest fire and building code regulations.

A total of 39 person/weeks of employment will be created.

\$46,362.00

RECIPIENT: Cross Country Ski Club, Whitehorse

The grant will enable this non-profit organization to hire a General Manager and a Lounge Manager and will assist the club to become financially self-sufficient.

A total of two person/years of employment will be created.

\$30,000

RECIPIENT: Dawson Indian Band

The grant is in addition to previously-awarded grants from the federal government to continue work on the Chief Isaac Memorial Community Centre.

A total of 44 person/weeks of employment will be created.

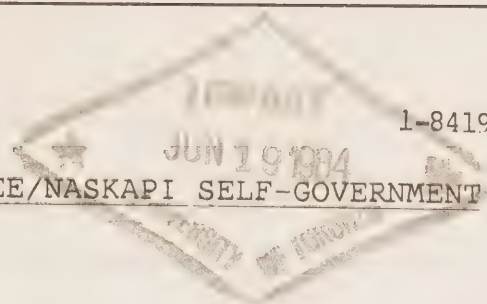
\$20,110

RECIPIENT: Old Crow Indian Band

The grant will assist the Band to manufacture trusses for 1984 housing as well as cabinet and millwork for these homes. They also plan to build a head table for the new community centre.

A total of 36 person/weeks of employment will be created.

\$17,356



MINISTER INTRODUCES CREE/NASKAPI SELF-GOVERNMENT
LEGISLATION

OTTAWA (June 7, 1984) -- The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Honourable John C. Munro, announced today that a Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons to provide for self-government for the Cree and Naskapi of Quebec.

The bill which flows from a federal obligation (an obligation contracted by the Government of Canada) under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement of 1975 and 1978, is designed to ensure a legal and financial basis for the Cree and Naskapi to assume authority and responsibility for their own forms of self-government. The proposed legislation takes into account the distinct needs of these particular groups of Indian people who are beneficiaries under two comprehensive claims agreements with the Government of Canada, the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1975) and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement (1978).

.../2

Communiqué

"The decision by the federal government to proceed with this special legislation was made as a result of lengthy negotiations between the Federal Government and leaders of the Cree and Naskapi, and in concert with the Assembly of First Nations," the Minister said. The special legislation will provide for among other items, local self-government, land administration, and ownership of natural resources (renewable and non-renewable).

A special Cree/Naskapi Commission will be created under the proposed legislation to conduct investigations into complaints respecting its implementation. A report will be prepared for the Minister every two years and tabled by him in Parliament.

The legislation is consistent with the recommendations of the all-party Parliamentary Committee on Indian Self-Government in Canada which released its final report on November 3, 1983. The Committee specifically supported the initiatives of the Cree/Naskapi Act and recognized that the design of the legislation is intended to address the distinct needs of these bands and respect the diversity of Indian Nations.

It is consistent with the general approach to framework legislation outlined in the Government Response to the Parliamentary Committee's Report which Mr. Munro made public March 5, 1984.

Contact: Rem Westland
(819) 997-0459



June 1984

CREE/NASKAPI SELF GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION

The proposed federal legislation will provide for a legal and financial basis for the Cree and Naskapi of Quebec to assume authority and responsibility for their own forms of government. This will take place within the context of two land claims agreements settled nearly one decade ago between the Government of Canada and the Indian bands who are specified as beneficiaries.

The two agreements are the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement signed in 1975 and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement signed three years later. They constitute Canada's first major, modern and comprehensive land claims settlements. By virtue of these agreements there is a contractual and constitutional obligation on the part of the Government of Canada to provide a special legislative package for the Cree and Naskapi.

The nature and scope of the legislation has, in many respects, been pre-determined by the agreements. In addition to providing for the establishment of local governments, the agreements provide the native parties, among other things, with specified land rights; hunting, fishing and trapping rights; establishment of native-controlled health and education authorities; measures relating to policing and administration of justice; continuing federal benefits; and cash compensation.

The Cree/Naskapi process involved and continues to involve a lengthy negotiating mechanism for arriving at legislation that is satisfactory to all concerned parties. The process began with the signing of the agreements, through to the approval by Cabinet on April 17, 1980 of a proposal requiring the drafting of a special Act. The Act will not preclude these bands from future benefits under any new system of government by and for Indian Nations in Canada if eligibility criteria for participating in such a system can be met.

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Background/Documentation

The legislation is consistent with the recommendations of the all-party Parliamentary Committee on Indian Self-Government in Canada which released its final report on November 3, 1983. The report indicated that the proposed Act represents the Cree aspirations for self-government.

The New Government/Indian Relationship

Under the Indian Act, the Federal Government has traditionally assumed a role in relation to Indian bands which gives the Minister of Indian Affairs and the Governor-In-Council direct control over the lives of Indian people.

This involves control over such areas as the management and administration of Indian lands, Indian funds, band councils, personal property transactions, health, education and business.

Under the proposed new Cree/Naskapi Act this federal role will be substantially changed and reduced. The direct powers of the Minister and Governor-In-Council will in many specific ways be eliminated entirely. There will emerge a new relationship between the Government of Canada and the Cree and Naskapi. There will be increased and in some cases total Indian control, management and administration of Indian lands, money and band membership. The Indian Act will no longer apply on Cree and Naskapi lands.



news release

June 18, 1984

1-8420

Date

For release IMMEDIATE

MINISTER INTRODUCES LEGISLATION TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION

OTTAWA -- Legislation to end discrimination on the basis of sex in the Indian Act was introduced in Parliament today.

The legislation, in the form of amendments to the Indian Act, was introduced by the Honourable John C. Munro, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Honourable Judy Erola, Minister Responsible for the Status of Women, participated in the announcement of the bill.

The proposed legislation would remove those sections of the Act that deny status to Indian women who marry non-Indians, and their children. It would also provide for individuals affected by those sections in the past to regain Indian status.

All persons who lost their status and were struck from Band Lists as a result of discriminatory sections in the Act would be entitled to apply for reinstatement to the General List. These persons will be transferred to Band Lists later, within a maximum of two years after they apply for reinstatement.

The maximum two-year waiting period would allow for careful planning by the government and Indian people to deal with the effects of these changes on bands and their communities.

The federal government is committed to providing the additional funds needed to implement the legislative amendments to the Indian Act introduced in the House. Special allocations will be made to meet the needs of reinstated Indians according to the eligibility criteria of programs currently available to individual Indians, and to ensure that the overall level of community facilities and services does not suffer.

It is recognized that the actual distribution of available funds will have to be equitable and take into consideration the demographic characteristics of reinstated Indians, as well as the varying social, economic and geographic conditions across the country. The federal government will be consulting Indian leaders, and representatives of native women and non-status Indians on the detailed funding criteria and procedures.

The Government will propose that the issue of how to deal with the impact of the amendments on the per capita value of band capital and revenue accounts be referred to the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Committee will be asked to report by October, 1984.

The proposed amendments are generally consistent with the recommendations of an all-party Parliamentary Sub-Committee on Indian Women and the Indian Act which reported to the House of Commons in September 1982.

Section 15(1) of the Constitution Act, 1982, a key part of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, guarantees equality between men and women before and under the law. This section comes into force April 17, 1985. The proposed amendments will bring the Indian Act into conformity with the Charter.

The thrust of these amendments is consistent with the spirit of the Constitutional Accord signed on March 16, 1983 at the First Ministers' Conference on the Rights of Aboriginal People. This Constitutional Accord, which will be proclaimed on June 21, 1984, guarantees aboriginal and treaty rights equally to men and women.

By this action Canada will also fulfill its obligations under the U. N. Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

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Corporate Policy
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Band Membership
Indian and Inuit Affairs
Program
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1-8422

NEW INDIAN BAND FORMED AT CONNE RIVER

OTTAWA (June 21, 1984) -- Indian and Northern Affairs Minister, John C. Munro, and Roger Simmons, M.P. for Burrin-St. George's, announced today that the necessary steps are being taken to register the people of Micmac ancestry at Conne River, Newfoundland as Indians and to constitute a new band under the Indian Act.

The Micmacs at Conne River will continue to occupy the lands upon which they now reside, an area of approximately 2.6 km² (one square mile). A joint Conne River-Canada Reserve Lands Committee will be set up immediately to examine the means by which a reserve may be established on these lands, to address the concerns of third party interests and to report to the federal Cabinet by September 30, 1985. Provincial participation on the committee will be sought.

For the time being, the Conne River community will continue to be funded at levels presently set in the five-year Canada/Newfoundland Agreement for Conne River. These funds amount to approximately \$1 million annually, the federal share being \$800 000 per year.

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This block funding arrangement has been in place since 1976 and recognizes the band government's authority to determine its community priorities and to allocate the funds for programs and services. This arrangement is consistent with the federal government's recent acceptance of the basic thrust of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Self-Government in Canada for increased control by Indian First Nations of their own affairs.

By declaring a group of Conne River residents as a band and registering its members as status Indians, the federal government is meeting its commitments and those of four federal Ministers of Indian Affairs over the past seven years. Registration would be on the basis of a membership list drawn up in 1979.

"Over the past four years I have continued to work towards the registration of those residents of Conne River who are of Indian descent. Since 1980, I have never changed my view that they should be registered," Mr. Munro stated.

"I feel that the right decision has now been taken in the spirit of the First Ministers' Conferences. This announcement is the culmination of discussions with the leaders of Conne River, with National Chief David Ahenakew of the Assembly of First Nations and with my provincial counterpart," Mr. Munro said.

Contact: Jim Lahey
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1-8423

MINISTER INTRODUCES INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION

OTTAWA (June 27, 1984) -- Legislation to allow for the recognition of Indian governments was introduced in Parliament today.

The Indian Self-Government Bill was introduced by the Honourable John C. Munro, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The legislation is an enabling bill. It sets out a general framework within which detailed provisions for the recognition and implementation of Indian Nation Governments may be worked out.

The legislation respects the diversity of Indian Nations by providing a base from which a wide range of specific arrangements might be possible. The legislation will apply only to those Indian Nations who choose it.



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An independent Panel is the centrepiece of the recognition process. The Panel will include a Chairman and six members, three of whom will be Indians. Indian people will be consulted on the choice of their representatives and the Chairman.

"Changes in the relationship between Indian people and the federal government are overdue," Mr. Munro said. "There is a need to move away from the Indian Act and to create over time a new relationship with Indian people which will lead increasingly to the establishment of Indian institutions to manage their own affairs."

Implementation will take place over a period of years and will be accomplished on the basis of experience and in line with the resources that are available, the Minister said. Decisions on the implementation of self-government will be taken in the context of global financial requirements of Indian people, including the need to sustain ongoing programs and services.

The Minister noted that the Indian Self-Government Bill is one of a number of recent initiatives by the federal government to deal with a wide range of concerns of native people. The federal proposal to entrench the concept of self-governing institutions in the Constitution at the March, 1984 First Ministers' Conference demonstrated the federal commitment to address this issue.

The Self-Government Bill will not detract from existing aboriginal and treaty rights affirmed in the Constitution. The legislation is flexible enough to accommodate any constitutional changes in this area. It provides a new and stronger foundation for the protection and implementation of existing rights.

For information contact: Audrey Doerr
Director, Constitutional Affairs
(819) 997-0465



JUNE 1984

I. Historical Context

In the fall of 1982 the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development put forward discussion papers which outlined a devolutionary approach to self-government, based on the existing system of Band Governments. This approach was criticized partly for its content and thrust, but also for the perceived lack of formal consultation with Indian people.

Special Committee on Indian Self-Government

As a result, the federal government decided to continue its initiatives in this area but to expand its consultation process. A Special Committee on Indian Self-Government was mandated by the House of Commons in late 1982 to conduct hearings and make recommendations. The Committee consisted of members from all three political parties as well as an ex officio Indian member, and a number of native liaison members who were engaged in the research and drafting of the report. The Committee tabled its unanimous report on November 3, 1983. It contained 58 recommendations, the foremost being the need to establish a "new relationship" between the federal government and Indian people, primarily through the legislative and constitutional recognition of Indian self-government.

Response of the Federal Government

On March 5, 1984, the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs tabled the Response of the Federal Government to the Special Committee Report, indicating the government's acceptance of the need for a new relationship and its intention to introduce General Framework Legislation for the recognition of Indian Nation Governments. This Response represented a landmark in the evolution of federal policy with respect to Indian people.

Consultative Process

Meetings have subsequently been held with the responsible ministers in all provinces and with Indian Chiefs from across the country to discuss, both publicly and privately, the proposed legislation. This legislation was also developed in close consultation with Indian leadership. Once the legislation is tabled it is expected to be subject to further refinement as the federal government continues to work in concert with Indian Nations and to consult with provinces on matters which affect them.

II. Indian People - Basic Facts

POPULATION SIZE

- o The majority of Indians in Canada to whom this legislation may apply have status under the Indian Act.
- o Status Indians, who represent roughly 1.3% of the total population, are located in all regions of the country:

Area	Total Population ¹	Status Indian ²
Canada	24,083,496	323,782
Newfoundland	563,747	-
Prince Edward Island	121,223	556
Nova Scotia	839,801	6,005
New Brunswick	689,373	5,577
Québec	6,369,068	34,510
Ontario	8,534,263	71,732
Manitoba	1,013,703	48,687
Saskatchewan	956,441	49,373
Alberta	2,213,651	39,449
British Columbia	2,713,615	58,411
Northwest Territories	45,537	8,079
Yukon	23,074	3,403

1. Based on 1981 Census Canada.

2. Reserves and Trusts, DIAND, 31 December 1981.

BAND/RESERVE SIZE AND LOCATION

- o Most status Indians are members of one of the 577 Indian bands across Canada. The majority of Indians live in bands with a membership of less than 1,000.
- o Eighteen per cent of bands have a population of between 500 to 2,000 while eighty per cent have populations between 100 and 500. Ten bands (or roughly 2 per cent) have a population over 2,000. The largest band has about 10,000 people and the average band about 550.
- o 71% of all bands are situated in either rural or remote locations, compared to about 25% of the national population living in rural areas.

- o The majority of Indian bands south of the 60th parallel are located on reserve lands set aside for their exclusive use through treaties and other legal arrangements. There are 2,252 separate parcels of reserve land in Canada, with a total area of approximately 26,525 square kilometres.
- o Approximately 25 bands are located on reserves/settlements in more than one province.

NUMBER OF BANDS BY SIZE OF POPULATION ON RESERVE, 1982

REGION	100	100-499	500-999	1000-1999	2000	TOTAL
Atlantic	8	16	3	2	-	29
Quebec	12	14	5	7	1	39
Ontario	35	52	20	5	3	115
Manitoba	10	25	12	11	1	59
Saskatchewan	5	44	16	2	1	68
Alberta	9	13	11	3	5	41
B.C.	96	83	14	2	-	195
Yukon	14	-	-	-	-	14
NWT	17	-	-	-	-	17
TOTAL	206	247	81	32	11	577

NUMBER OF BANDS BY ACREAGE AND REGION, 1982

REGION	ACREAGE				
	NONE	500	501-1999	2000-10000	10,000
Atlantic	-	7	13	8	1
Quebec	12	12	5	7	3
Ontario	4	7	11	39	54
Manitoba	6	2	6	26	19
Saskatchewan	2	-	-	14	52
Alberta	2	-	1	8	30
B.C.	1	34	70	75	15
Yukon	7	5	-	2	-
NWT	16	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	50	67	106	179	175

POPULATION ON/OFF RESERVE

- o 228,000 or 70% of all status Indians reside on reserve or crown land and the remaining 96,000 or 30% are located off-reserve, generally in the large urban centres.
- o Provinces with the highest proportion of Indians living off-reserve are:

PROVINCE	PROPORTION OF PROVINCIAL INDIAN POPULATION	OFF-RESERVE POPULATION
B.C.	38.0%	22,180
Saskatchewan	34.4%	17,000
Ontario	33.0%	23,559
Manitoba	27.5%	13,388



4.4. MILLION DOLLARS FOR GRASSY NARROWS RESERVE

OTTAWA, (June 27, 1984) -- The Honourable John Munro, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, today announced the Federal Cabinet has agreed to 4.4 million dollars of recovery funding for the Grassy Narrows Indian Reserve in northwestern Ontario. This assistance is to help the Indian people with the social and economic reconstruction of their community caused by the mercury pollution of the English-Wabigoon River system during the 1960s.

"The pollution of the English-Wabigoon River system has been a disastrous experience for the people of Grassy Narrows," said Mr. Munro. "This funding represents the federal contribution towards economic and social recovery of the band. It is vital that the other parties involved in the economic and social dislocation of the band also reach a mutually satisfactory agreement."

The Federal funding is a result of a mediation process begun in 1978 between both the Grassy Narrows and Whitedog Indian Bands with the Federal Government.

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The \$4.4 million from the Federal Government is expected to be complemented by other settlements with the Province of Ontario, Ontario Hydro and Great Lakes Forest Products, the company that purchased the Reed Paper Company operations in 1979. The Reed Paper Company was the original polluter of the the water system.

The agreement calls for the money to be split into two funds resulting in the incorporation of a Band Economic Development entity to manage the economic development fund portion and the other being a Band Social Services Development and Planning Corporation to manage the social services fund. In addition, the agreement provides for continuing the mercury testing of band members and the taking of fish samples.

The Province of Ontario, Ontario Hydro, and the Federal Government have all negotiated agreements with the Whitedog Band. But this new funding to Grassy Narrows is the first agreement with that band by any of the parties involved.

"I continue to be disappointed and upset," said Mr. Munro "that Great Lakes Paper Company and Reed Paper still refuse to re-open negotiations with the people of Whitedog and Grassy Narrows for the mercury damage to the river system." Part of the agreement between Grassy Narrows and the Government of Canada will provide for continuing assistance to the band in their negotiations with Great Lakes Forest Products for a satisfactory settlement.

Contact: Doug Kane or Ray Hatfield

(819) 997-0067



1-8426

MUNRO ANNOUNCES \$17 MILLION FOR INDIAN EDUCATION

OTTAWA (June 28, 1984) -- Indian and Northern Affairs Minister John C. Munro today announced Treasury Board approval of \$17 million for Indian education over the next two years.

In the fiscal year 1984-85, \$7 million will be used to deliver special education programs to those Indian students identified as "hard to serve". The "hard to serve" students include those with some form of disability, including physical handicaps and perceptual difficulties.

These funds will enable Indian and federal education authorities to develop and provide more appropriate programs for these students. This is an area which has been identified as a high priority for Indian communities and one to which virtually no funds are currently allocated.

In making the announcement, Mr. Munro said, "This money will contribute towards establishing parity of educational opportunity between on-reserve and provincial education."

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Communiqué

"These funds will help reduce the existing gap in services," the Minister said, "and will assist in providing Indian students with the type of education they require to participate more fully in Canadian life."

An additional \$10 million has been approved for the fiscal years 1984-85 and 1985-86 for the upgrading and renovation of existing school facilities. Five million dollars will be spent over each of the next two years to carry out urgently needed renovations to ensure that school facilities meet recognized health, safety and energy conservation standards.

The allocation of the new funds for improvements will be determined before the end of June, based on a review of school renovation requirements which is now underway.

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Director
Education Directorate
(819) 994-3050

W. Van Iterson
Director General
Housing and Band Support
(819) 994-3209

1-8427

CHEMAINUS BAND RATIFIES CLAIM SETTLEMENT

VANCOUVER (June 28, 1984) -- Indian and Northern Affairs Minister the Hon. John C. Munro confirmed today that the Chemainus Band unanimously ratified their cut-off claim settlement agreement which was recently reached with the Province of British Columbia and the federal government.

"The successful conclusion of this and similar agreements demonstrates the desire of Indians in British Columbia and the political will of the two governments involved to redress these longstanding grievances," said Mr. Munro.

There are 280 eligible voters in the Chemainus Band. All of the 200 members who voted approved the settlement.

Under the terms of the settlement, the band will receive \$575,000 from the federal government in compensation for 12.69 hectares of land which are not available for return to the band. The Province of British Columbia is paying \$124,200 and is returning the approximately 23.9 hectares of land that now constitutes the Ivy Green Provincial Park near the town of Ladysmith on Vancouver Island.

The Chemainus band is one of the 22 B.C. Indian bands whose original reserves were reduced in size by provincial legislation in 1919 and federal legislation in 1920.

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Ref: Manfred Klein
(604) 666-5296

Communiqué



1-8430

MACKENZIE VALLEY PIPELINE APPLICATION TO BE REVIEWED

OTTAWA (July 19, 1984) -- A thorough review, placing special emphasis on socio-economic and environmental considerations, will be made of the Polar Gas Project application to determine the appropriate conditions to be attached to land and related dispositions, Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Douglas C. Frith announced today. This review will include receiving the views of the Government of the Northwest Territories and northerners most directly affected by the proposed project.

The application, received in late June, calls for the granting of land leases and right-of-way permits for the construction of a 914 mm (36-inch) diameter natural gas pipeline from the Mackenzie Delta to the Alberta border. Polar Gas has requested authorization for the \$3.3 billion project by the end of 1985 to commence construction in 1987.

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Mr. Frith noted that although Polar Gas had not yet completed or filed such critically important analyses as those related to markets, gas supply and financial structure, he was encouraged to see evidence of the confidence by a consortium of major companies in the development prospects of the Mackenzie Delta/Beaufort Sea region.

The Polar Gas proposal is in effect the first of a three phase project that would ultimately be extended to tap the natural gas reserves of the Beaufort offshore and the Arctic Islands.

Polar Gas recognize the possible need to revise elements of their application when the report of the Beaufort Sea Environmental Assessment Review Panel (BEARP) is released later this summer. BEARP was struck in 1980 at the request of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to consider conceptual scenarios for development and transportation of Delta/Beaufort hydrocarbon reserves. The panel conducted a series of public hearings in both northern and southern Canada and received views on Mackenzie Valley pipelines as well as on tanker transportation of oil and gas reserves.

Mr. Frith emphasised that in reviewing the proposal, he would take into consideration the companion application to the National Energy Board.

"It is a first principle that the experience gained from the current Norman Wells project and the BEARP exercise must be applied with reflection and thoroughness in the consideration of the Polar Gas proposal," the Minister said. "I will be looking carefully at the potential economic benefits to Northerners as well as maintaining close scrutiny of the environmental, socio-economic and technical aspects of the proposal."

As a common carrier, the Polar Gas application deals with the pipeline and related facilities needed to move natural gas from identified reserves in the Mackenzie Delta.

Advancement of the Polar Gas proposal would lead to applications later from Gulf, Esso and others to construct the substantial facilities required to produce the gas to feed the Polar Gas pipeline.

The Polar Gas Project is a consortium of five companies which was formed in 1972 to determine the feasibility of supplying Canada's growing energy needs through the linking of natural gas reserves in Canada's north to southern markets. The participants include TransCanada Pipelines Ltd., Panarctic Oils Ltd., Tenneco Energy Ltd., Ontario Energy Corporation and Petro-Canada.

For further information: Bruce Myers
(819) 997-0880



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NORTHERN MINERAL POLICY SERIES RELEASED

OTTAWA (July 27, 1984) -- The first volume of the Northern Mineral Policy Series was publicly released today by the Hon. Douglas C. Frith, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The eight volume series discusses the major issues confronting the mining industry in Yukon and Northwest Territories.

"These reports represent one phase of the continuing consultation process in the development of a northern mineral policy which the government hopes to introduce later this year," said Mr. Frith. "The series addresses issues which are of vital importance in developing a policy framework for the industry. It is my hope, by publishing the series, that northerners and all others concerned with the northern mineral industry will gain a common understanding of the challenges facing the industry and be better prepared to discuss the actions which government should take."

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The Northern Mineral Policy Series of reports is part of a long consultative process undertaken by the Mining Management and Infrastructure Directorate of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Work has been underway since autumn 1981, when the Minister first announced that a policy was being formulated.

As a preliminary stage in the development of the policy, departmental officials embarked on an exchange of views with key interest groups. These included the territorial governments, industry, labour, native groups and environmentalists as well as other federal departments. That process resulted in the identification of certain priority issues, considered vital to the future viability of the mining industry which were the object of extensive study both within the department and by consultants. The Northern Mineral Policy Series presents a concise summary of data and a discussion of several major issues.

As each volume in the series becomes available, they will be distributed from three centres. Copies will be available from the Regional Offices of the Northern Affairs Program in Whitehorse and Yellowknife, or directly from the Mining Management and Infrastructure Directorate, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4.

- 3 -

Publication of the series will be done on a staggered basis but all eight volumes, in both official languages, should be available by the autumn.

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Attached: List of Titles

For further information: Dr. J. Lazarovich
(819) 997-9828

NORTHERN MINERAL POLICY SERIES

List of Titles

- NM 1: Mines and Important Mineral Deposits of the
Yukon and Northwest Territories, 1982*
- NM 2: Northern Mining Overview
- NM 3 Northern Mining Communities
- NM 4 The Governmental Framework for
Northern Mining
- NM 5 Northern Mineral Legislation
- NM 6 Infrastructure and Mineral Development
- NM 7 The Human Dimension in Mining
- NM 8 Mineral Industry Incentive Programs
and Services

*Now available



1-8434

MINISTER RESPONDS TO CYI RESOLUTION

OTTAWA (August 9, 1984) -- The Hon. Douglas C. Frith, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, today released a statement in response to the resolution passed August 2 by the Council for Yukon Indians.

The resolution reads:

Be it resolved that the Agreement in Principle be renegotiated in accordance with the following guidelines:

1. Aboriginal title not be extinguished;
2. Subsistence hunting rights be recognized and protected;
3. Land selection or re-selection be based on need and not on a quantum basis;
4. Indian control, not fee simple ownership, be granted over Indian lands;
5. Full and proper recognition of non-status Indians
6. Bands and band authorities be fully recognized and strengthened;
7. Any other principles which may be agreed to in assembly or by bands, from time to time.

Mr. Frith responded, "Naturally I am disappointed that the CYI appears to want a fundamental renegotiation of the agreement in principle concluded late last year.

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"While the seven 'guidelines' in the resolution are quite specific, the CYI has also decided to convene a special general assembly for September 15 and I assume that this would be to work out details of its negotiating position. Until this occurs and I receive further clarification from the CYI, I will not be in a position to comment substantively on this matter."

- 30 -

Ref: Ron Dennis

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1-8436

CYPRUS ANVIL MINE CAN BE RE-OPENED, FRITH SAYS

OTTAWA (August 13, 1984) -- Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Douglas C. Frith, believes that the Cyprus Anvil mine can be re-opened this year if all stakeholders contribute and make a concerted effort. Mr. Frith said he arrived at this conclusion following a thorough review of the issues and factors affecting mine re-opening.

The Prime Minister's expression of interest in the mine re-opening during his recent Whitehorse visit is a demonstration of the importance the federal government places on this issue.

Referring to the Spring 1983 agreement with Dome/Cyprus Anvil, in which the governments of Canada and Yukon agreed to share half the costs of a \$50 million, two year stripping program, Mr. Frith noted that work was not only proceeding successfully but was, in fact, exceeding expectations. "Employment at the Faro mine is 250 instead of the expected 210, waste removal is 20 percent ahead of schedule and costs are 10 percent below budget," he said. "The program is obviously achieving its objective of improving the mine's long-term viability".

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Communiqué

"The ultimate objective of both governments continues to be a full re-opening of the mine on a sound, economic basis," Mr. Frith said. "However, if this is to happen, a number of outstanding issues must be resolved, some by the private sector and some will require expeditious action by governments". The Minister stated that these issues are manageable but will require the cooperation of all those having a stake in the mine's re-opening.

In the Whitehorse Accord of October, 1982, the unions, the employer and government agreed to work together to make possible the first phase of mine re-opening. Mr. Frith suggested that a similar approach is again required and that the government is again prepared to be the catalyst in bringing all parties together.

Past efforts have helped create what appears to be a potentially viable mine operation with the potential for strong impact on the economy of Yukon and the State of Alaska. However, realization of the benefits of re-opening and recoupment of past contributions will require an operating mine. This can only be achieved through resolution of differences and tempering of immediate expectations.

Mr. Frith commented that as a result of the publicity surrounding the Canadian Transport Commission's inquiry on transportation issues in Yukon and their recently published report, there has perhaps been an undue focus on transportation as the deciding issue in mine re-opening, although he recognized that reducing transportation cost is an important element in increasing the mine's viability. He indicated that a decision on the transportation mode to be used to ship Cyprus Anvil concentrates should be based on sound economics and that it is premature to reject any of the transportation alternatives at this time. "We are certainly looking at all options," he said.

The Minister and his officials will continue to discuss transportation alternatives with the Governor of Alaska, the Yukon Government and the private sector. He indicated that he intends to contact Governor Sheffield on this subject in order to seek clarification on the Governor's position on transportation routes for Cyprus Anvil concentrates through Alaska. Mr. Frith urged all parties to act quickly since early decision must be made if the mine is to be re-opened this year.

"The governments have played their role by co-financing the stripping program, providing time for a solution to the full re-opening of the mine," Mr. Frith concluded.

"We look now to the private sector to exercise imagination, initiative and co-operation to get the mine re-opened and to the State of Alaska to co-operate in developing an economic transportation corridor."

For further information: Joseph Lazarovich
(819) 997-9828



1-8437

CASH ADVANCE TO PAPAL VISIT COMMITTEE

YELLOWKNIFE (August 13, 1984) -- A cheque for \$427,000 cash advance on the \$500,000 promised to the Committee for the Papal Visit to Denendeh, has been deposited in the Committee's Fort Simpson bank account.

"We moved very quickly to get the money to the Committee so they could go ahead with ordering supplies and hiring contractors," said Indian and Northern Affairs Minister Douglas C. Frith. "There is a lot of preparatory site work to be done in Fort Simpson before September 18 when Pope Paul II arrives."

The funds will be used to cover partial costs for the preparation of facilities for the papal visit. Up to 40,000 native people from various locations in Canada and the United States are expected to gather at Fort Simpson for this historic and important event.

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Communiqué

Travel in to and out of Fort Simpson is by the gravel Mackenzie Highway with a small ferry connection at the Liard River crossing and through an airport with one runway. In addition, the Mackenzie River will be a major access route for many native people living in the river valley north and south of Fort Simpson. As a result, people will be arriving well in advance of the papal visit and be forced to stage their departures over the six or seven days following it.

The Committee for the Papal Visit to Denendeh comprises representatives of the Fort Simpson Dene Band, the village of Fort Simpson, the Fort Simpson Metis local, the Deh Cho Regional Council and the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops.

The major cost will be incurred in the preparation, construction and labour requirements to build the facilities for the area where the Pope will address the gathering and the camping areas where they will be accommodated during the several days that they will be in Fort Simpson.

The remaining \$73,000 will be sent to the Committee later this month.

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FRITH TO RECONSIDER NORTH SLOPE QUARRY PROJECT

OTTAWA (August 30, 1984) -- Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Douglas C. Frith today announced that he is prepared to reconsider the proposal by Peter Kiewit Sons' Co. Ltd. to construct and operate a rock quarry and related port facility at King Point, Yukon.

The Minister cited both the progress that has been made in the past few months on measures to conserve the Yukon North Slope and the economic benefits that the Kiewit project could bring to northerners. The Minister has instructed his officials to reactivate the applications held in abeyance since last November. As a result, land use permits could be issued to the company to enable them to gather field data for final design and further evaluation of the rock quarry as part of the regulatory process.

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Mr. Frith stressed that the project must be shown to be commercially viable before construction is authorized.

"All the planning and commitment possible will not provide stable northern jobs and long term local business opportunities if the project is not viable," he said. "I hope that my support of properly managed development activity, coupled with my willingness to recommence consideration of Kiewit's applications, will help their marketing effort.

"Neither will final approval be given this project until I am satisfied that economic opportunities for northerners, particularly Yukoners and native people, are significant and that measures to minimize environmental disturbance are in place.

"We have achieved a final land claims agreement with the Inuvialuit of the Western Arctic and provided for the Northern Yukon National Park in the western portion of the North Slope as set out in the Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claims Settlement Act proclaimed on July 25, 1984," Mr. Frith said. An agreement-in-principle on the Yukon Indian claim was also reached at the negotiation level earlier this year and is currently under review for ratification by the native beneficiaries.

The Minister stressed that it will be necessary to demonstrate that the obligations of the land claims agreement relating to the Kiewit proposal are satisfied before seeking an amendment to the 1978 Order-in-Council, which withdrew North Slope lands from disposition, so that specific development activities on the North Slope can be authorized.

The quarry development proposed by Kiewit is in the area east of the Babbage River where, according to the provisions of the Western Arctic Claim Settlement, controlled development may take place. Further consultations with the Inuvialuit and the Indians of Old Crow will be necessary to ensure that the environmental screening and review provisions of the land claims agreement are satisfied before development is authorized.

"I hope that it will be possible to make full use of the environmental assessment undertaken by my department prior to the signing of the Inuvialuit final agreement. While this assessment determined that the project would not result in any significant environmental impacts, we will want to review that assessment carefully with COPE and the Old Crow Band before determining the environmental terms and conditions which will apply to the project," Mr. Frith said.

The Minister expressed concern that, although considerable progress has been made, final agreement on the management of the Porcupine Caribou Herd and the implementation of land use planning in Yukon had not yet been achieved.

"The federal government continues to believe that significant progress towards final implementation must be made on these issues before development on the North Slope proceeds," he said.

Mr. Frith noted that Kiewit has responded in a forthright manner to policies of the federal and territorial governments designed to ensure that northern economic benefits from the proposed project are significant. The Government of Yukon and Kiewit have signed a Memorandum of Agreement concerning the provision of training, employment and business opportunities to Yukoners.

Kiewit has also signed a letter of agreement with the Yukon Indians providing for business opportunities, including equity participation, employment opportunities, access to management training and participation in management. A similar agreement offered to the Inuvialuit is under review by them.

"Approval of the Kiewit project would result in a meaningful and significant level of economic benefits for northerners, particularly native people," Mr. Frith said. "I urge the Inuvialuit to respond positively to Kiewit's initiative."

For further information: Bruce Myers
(819) 997-0880



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FRITH INITIALS \$18 MILLION AGREEMENT IN PRINCIPLE FOR
SETTLEMENT OF WHITE BEAR CLAIM

SUDBURY (August 31, 1984) -- The Hon. Douglas C. Frith, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, has initialled an agreement in principle to settle the land claim of Saskatchewan's White Bear Indian Band.

The proposed agreement would give the Band \$16,165,000, and the property formerly known as the Kisbey or Lees Ranch, which is currently valued at \$1,845,000, would be added to their reserve. The draft agreement now requires Cabinet and Treasury Board approval before proceeding to final settlement.

Communiqué

The claim was accepted for negotiation on the basis that lands of the Ocean Man and Pheasant Rump reserves were wrongfully sold in 1901 when these bands amalgamated with the White Bear Band. The effect was that the bands were underpaid for their land.

Mr. Raymond Chénier, M.P. for Timmins-Chapleau and former Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, represented the federal government in negotiating the agreement in principle. Chief Brian Standingready of the White Bear Band negotiated on behalf of his people.

This agreement in principle could lead to the first major specific claim settlement in Saskatchewan.

Chief Standingready and Chief Sol Sanderson, President of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, attended today's initialling ceremony in Sudbury.



1-8441

FRITH ANNOUNCES NOGAP FUNDING AGREEMENTS
WITH TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS

OTTAWA (September 4, 1984)-- Agreements between the federal and territorial governments to fund research and planning projects under the Northern Oil and Gas Action Program (NOGAP) were announced today by Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Douglas C. Frith. Under these agreements, the Yukon Government will receive up to \$3,941,000 and the Government of the Northwest Territories will receive up to \$8,786,000 over the next four years.

The amount of funding was based on project proposals made by both territorial governments and approved by a senior-level committee of territorial and federal representatives and the federal Treasury Board. NOGAP funding will accelerate socio-economic and environmental research and planning activities. This acceleration is needed to ensure that the federal and territorial governments will have the information necessary to make decisions related to oil and gas industry proposals in the Beaufort Sea area.



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The Yukon Government's activities will focus on four areas as they relate to hydrocarbon development: social and economic studies, wildlife studies, information processing and research coordination, and heritage resources. The Government of the Northwest Territories' projects concern social, economic, land use and wildlife issues that will be affected by Beaufort development.

NOGAP is a \$130 million, seven-year research and planning program, which is the cornerstone of the Government of Canada's northern hydrocarbon development strategy, approved in 1982. This May, the federal Treasury Board approved funding of over \$72 million for the first four years of the program for the territorial governments and six participating federal departments including Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Department of the Environment, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Energy, Mines and Resources, National Museum of Man and Transport Canada.

The government's hydrocarbon development strategy calls for small-scale demonstration projects before major commercial hydrocarbon production is allowed to proceed and accelerated government research and planning activities.



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1-8442

Communiqué

BECHER BAY BAND'S "CUT-OFF" CLAIM SETTLED

OTTAWA (November 7, 1984) -- B.C.'s Becher Bay Indian Band will receive \$203 500 under the terms of a claim settlement signed by David Crombie, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and B.C. Attorney General Brian Smith. The band ratified the agreement on October 4, with 71 per cent of the eligible electors voting in favour of the agreement.

"I am very pleased," Mr. Crombie said, "that one of my first official acts as Minister has been to sign an agreement that eliminates the long-standing grievance of an Indian band, and that it was done with the goodwill and cooperation of the Province of British Columbia. I am looking forward to further cooperation with the province in addressing other native issues in B.C."

The federal government will contribute \$200 000 and the provincial government \$3 500 in full compensation to the band for lands that were cut off from their reserves without Indian consent.

The Becher Bay Band lost 1.3 hectares of land from the Creyke Point No.3 reserve and a further 4.5 hectares from the Wolf Island No.4 reserve as a result of provincial legislation in 1919 and federal legislation in 1920, which enacted the recommendations of the Indian Reserve Royal Commission (McKenna-McBride Commission). These lands are no longer available for return to the band.

Becher Bay (also known as Beecher Bay) is one of 22 B.C. Indian bands who submitted "cut-off" land claims resulting from the above legislation. Seven other bands have already settled their claims and negotiations are continuing with the remaining 14. Federal legislation providing for the settlement of these claims was passed in February 1984.



news release

Date

For release

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FIRST NORTHERN SCIENCE AWARD PRESENTED

(Ottawa, November 19, 1984) -- At a ceremony at Rideau Hall today, The Rt. Hon. Jeanne Sauvé Governor General of Canada presented the first northern science award, the Centenary Medal, and a cash award of \$5,000.00 to Dr. John Ross Mackay, Professor Emeritus of Geography, University of British Columbia.

Special remarks were given by the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, the Hon. David Crombie. The ceremony was attended by several members of parliament, foreign dignitaries, members of the scientific community, representatives from the governments of the territories, universities, native associations and government officials.

Mr. Crombie noted, "this medal is awarded in recognition of Dr. Mackay's important contribution to scientific research in the North. The northern science award will help to give recognition to the importance of furthering scientific knowledge and research for the development and future of Canada's North."

- 2 -

For more than 35 years, Dr. Mackay has been a pioneer in research on the effect of ice on the earth and waters of the north. He has published more than 150 papers which provide an encyclopedia of this field. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and a member of the Arctic Institute of North America, the Geological Association of Canada and the Geological Society of America. His other awards include the Order of Canada, the Willet G. Miller Medal of the Royal Society of Canada, and the first award of the G.K. Gilbert Award for Excellence by the Association of American Geographers.

The Centenary Medal was created in recognition of the hundredth anniversary of the International Polar Year 1882/83, to symbolize Canada's participation with eleven other countries in the first international cooperation in northern science.

- 30 -

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1-8447

MINISTER RELEASES LETTER TO HARRY ALLEN

OTTAWA (December 20, 1984) -- David Crombie, Minister of Indian Affairs, today released to the media a letter to Harry Allen of the Council for Yukon Indians, regarding the status of the Yukon claim which the federal government has accepted for negotiation.

Copies of the letter have been telexed to Chris Pearson, leader of the Yukon Government, and to all Yukon chiefs.



Contact: Ronald Doering
(819) 997-0002

11 Communiqué



December 20th, 1984.

Mr. Harry Allen
Chairman
Council for Yukon Indians
Whitehorse, Yukon

Dear Mr. Allen

Over a decade ago, the Federal Government adopted a policy which set out a process for the settlement of native claims. The Yukon people decided to enter into that process by filing a claim, and subsequently, the Federal Government accepted that claim for negotiation. An important juncture in this process has been reached.

At this point, I think it is important for me to recall the train of events so as to put our current situation in context. To begin, it was understood that the negotiations would develop an agreement-in-principle which was acceptable to the negotiators of the parties involved. The Federal Cabinet would then consider whether it wished to ratify the agreement, and the Yukon Indian people, band by band, would also decide within a certain time period whether they wished to ratify the agreement. It was later agreed that if the people of ten bands ratified the agreement, the parties would meet to convert the agreement-in-principle to a final agreement.

This process has been significantly affected by recent historical events. A new Constitution was patriated which entrenched aboriginal rights. The Report of the Parliamentary Task Force on Indian Self-Government was tabled and was supported by all three political parties. The Federal Government tabled a response to the Report in the House of Commons in which several significant policy shifts were announced. Also, several important court decisions were given on aboriginal rights.

An agreement-in-principle was arrived at and initialed by the negotiators earlier this year. Some communities ratified the agreement. However, by the time our Government had been sworn, Yukon Indian people had held an Assembly in which key elements of the agreement were called into question. In my meetings with you and the Chiefs and the Assembly in October, I indicated that I was willing to amend the agreement so that the Yukon Indian people would not by reason of the agreement be barred from any opportunities flowing from the review of the "extinguishment policy" or any constitutional amendment regarding self-government. Nevertheless, the resolutions which emerged from the Assembly called for changes in important principles of the agreement.

When I was informed that positions were being reconsidered, I suggested that letters be sent to me stating whether the agreement-in-principle should be considered as ratified. I considered it essential that we abide by our agreement that the time period for ratification ended December 31st, 1984. My position has been that I would not threaten or seek to impose, and that there should be a clear, voluntary expression of choice by the Yukon Indian people as to whether the agreement-in-principle was acceptable to them.

Two of the bands rejected the agreement outright. Letters were sent by five Chiefs saying they wished to proceed with the agreement, providing there could be prior re-negotiation of certain points. Some of these points are of a major nature requiring re-opening the entire process, including the necessity of the communities once again ratifying the revised agreement. One Chief said he considered the agreement ratified subject to post facto re-negotiation. Only four bands reported unconditional acceptance of the agreement-in-principle.

I have carefully and thoughtfully examined the situation. I have decided to announce my decision now, since it would be impossible for the process to accommodate any change during the next eleven days, and since it would be unfair to leave all parties in confusion until a post-Holiday announcement could be made.

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Although some of the letters from the Chiefs were later hurriedly revised, I must conclude that there is not sufficient agreement on fundamental principles to consider the agreement ratified.

That having been said, I would like to set out my position as to where we will stand in the New Year. First, in keeping with my earlier commitment, I will seek authority so that the Elders Program will continue.

Secondly, I will continue the current informal agreements so that lands which have been selected by the bands will continue to be protected. In areas where a band has not selected lands, I will consider applications for transfer on a case-by-case basis only after I have consulted with all parties involved.

With regard to funding for the Council for Yukon Indians, obviously, given the circumstances, I cannot at this time accede to any request for more funding, although I reiterate to you that any existing Federal commitments in this fiscal year to C.Y.I will, of course, be honoured.

Clearly, it is important that there be a breathing space so that the Yukon Indian people can decide how they wish to proceed. The Territorial Government will also want to consider the current situation. In addition, I intend to consult my Cabinet colleagues.

I plan to be in the Yukon Territory in early February to discuss with all parties how we should proceed.

Sincerely

David Crombie

P.S. I am sending a copy of this letter to the Chiefs of all Yukon bands so that they can inform their people. A copy will also be sent to the Yukon Territorial Government. I am sure you will agree that this letter should also be made available to the media so that there will be no misunderstandings and so that the letter can be widely distributed.



1-8501

EMMETT HALL APPOINTED TO GRASSY NARROWS-WHITEDOG
MEDIATION PROCESS

THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO. (January 23, 1985) -- The Honourable David Crombie, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today the appointment of the Honourable Emmett Hall as his personal representative to facilitate negotiations between the Grassy Narrows and Islington bands, Great Lakes Forest Products Ltd. (GLFP), Reed Inc., and the Ontario government.

Mr. Hall's responsibility will be to promote a settlement between the bands and the companies and to advise the Minister of Indian Affairs of necessary action to reach this objective.

The two Indian bands have been facing severe social and economic problems since the discovery of mercury pollution of the Wabigoon-English river system from a paper mill in Dryden. The mill, formerly owned by the Reed paper company, was purchased by Great Lakes Forest Products Ltd. in 1979.

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In 1977 the bands initiated legal proceedings for compensation, but the legal action was stayed when a mediation process was established involving the federal and provincial governments. The process has resolved some issues between the bands and the two levels of government, but negotiations with the companies have not progressed sufficiently, prompting Mr. Crombie to approach Mr. Hall for his assistance.

"Mr. Hall has a wealth of experience and knowledge in the conciliation and arbitration fields as well as a sensitivity to Indian concerns and an unparalleled knowledge of the law," Mr. Crombie said. "I am convinced that he will be able to use these talents to resolve a problem which has continued for too long."

The Honourable Emmett Hall has had a long and distinguished career, including eleven years as a Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada (1962-1973). His opinion, given in the celebrated Calder case (1973) dealing with aboriginal rights in British Columbia, is especially remembered as a watershed in the jurisprudence of aboriginal rights. This case was of crucial importance in leading the Federal Government to establish a policy for negotiating Native land claims.



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1-8502

TREASURY BOARD APPROVES \$4.4 MILLION FOR GRASSY NARROWS BAND

THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO. (January 23, 1985)--Settlement grants totalling \$4.4 million to the Grassy Narrows Indian Band were announced today by the Honourable David Crombie, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and acknowledged by Chief Arnold Pelly.

The federal funding is to implement a claims settlement signed by the Grassy Narrows Band and the Federal Government on June 27, 1984. The federal settlement amount will be divided into \$2.9 million sum to be provided to the band's economic development corporation, and a \$1.5 million sum for the band's social service development and planning corporation. The management of the two corporations will be accountable to the band membership, consistent with the department's policy of moving towards a situation where Indian people can exercise greater control over their own affairs.

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The community has been facing severe social and economic problems since the dumping of mercury into the Wabigoon/English river system from a paper mill in Dryden. (The mill, formerly owned by the Reed paper company was purchased by Great Lakes Forest Products Ltd. in 1979.)

The purpose of the federal settlement funds is to alleviate the social and economic problems of the Grassy Narrows Band and to contribute to the long-term self-sufficiency of the reserve. A comparable agreement to provide assistance to the Islington Band was reached in 1982.

The band is engaged in continuing negotiations with the companies, the Provincial Government and provincial agencies. Mr. Crombie has indicated his willingness to help promote a settlement of outstanding issues between the band and other parties.

-30-

Contact: A. Campbell
Intergovernmental Affairs,
INAC
(819) 994-3434

J. Olthius
Negotiator
Grassy Narrows Band
(416) 979-2443



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1-8507

Communiqué

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED TO ENSURE EQUALITY
IN THE INDIAN ACT

OTTAWA (February 28, 1985) - The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Honourable David Crombie, introduced legislation in Parliament today to eliminate provisions of the Indian Act which are sexually discriminatory, and to provide for Indian First Nation control of band membership.

The Minister stated that the proposed legislation will ensure equality between men and women, restore Indian status and band membership to those who lost them because of discrimination, and recognize the right of Indian bands to determine their own membership for the future.

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"Recognizing the right of Indian communities and bands to determine their own members marks an historic departure from a century of paternalism. It is also a milestone in the Government's desire to advance towards greater recognition of Indian self-government," Crombie said.

Under the current Indian Act, Indian women who marry non-Indians lose Indian status and band membership. Indian men, however, retain their status and give it, through marriage, to their wives and children. Under the proposed amendments, men and women will be treated equally and marriage will no longer affect Indian status.

The amendments will bring the Indian Act into accord with the equality provisions of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

For those who lost Indian status and band membership unfairly in the past, the Minister proposes to restore these rights immediately, upon application, to the more than 22 000 individuals who are estimated to be affected. These include about 16 000 Indian women who lost status and band membership under section 12.(1)(b) of the Indian Act because they married non-Indian men.

The amendments would also provide Indian status immediately, upon application, to the estimated 46 000 first generation descendants of those who lost status and band membership unfairly. "This is a significant move on the part of the Government because these individuals

have never had Indian status. By gaining registration as status Indians under the Indian Act, they will gain access to federal programs and services for off-reserve Indians. They will also be able to apply to the bands for band membership," Crombie said.

The amendments provide for band control of membership which means that each of the 579 Indian bands in Canada may set up membership rules to determine who will be a member of the band in the future. These rules must be approved by a majority of the band electors. Protection is provided for the acquired rights of those who are now band members, and of those being restored to membership.

The legislation will abolish the concept of "enfranchisement". Under the present Indian Act, Indians "capable of assuming the duties and responsibilities of citizenship" could give up their Indian status. This concept has been outmoded since 1961 when the Diefenbaker government gave Indians the vote in federal elections. In the past as well, some Indians lost their status involuntarily when they joined the armed forces, obtained a university degree, or joined the clergy. Others were effectively forced to enfranchise in order to get or keep a job.

"Historically, the Indian Act was based on purely assimilationist principles and that is no longer acceptable" said the Minister. "Those individuals who were enfranchised unfairly for the above reasons will be able to have their status restored upon application, as will their enfranchised wives and children."

Section 15(1) of the Constitution Act, 1982, a key part of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, guarantees equality for all Canadians before and under the law. This section comes into effect April 17, 1985. Today's amendments, once passed by Parliament, will bring the Indian Act into conformity with the Charter.

"The legislation introduced today marks a significant departure and improvement over Bill C-47, which was introduced in the last Parliament but died on the Senate Order Paper before the last federal election. Today's Bill recognizes band control of membership, abolishes enfranchisement, restores status and band membership immediately, upon application, to those who lost them unfairly and grants Indian status immediately, also upon application, to the children of those who lost status," Crombie said.

The Minister said he is also open to considering constructive suggestions to ensure that the amendments remove discrimination in the fairest possible way.

Jim Lahey
Corporate Policy
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i-8510

NORTHERN MINERAL CONSULTATION PAPER RELEASED

OTTAWA (April 9, 1985) -- The Honourable David Crombie, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, today released a report entitled, The Northern Mineral Sector: A Framework for Discussion.

This consultation paper will provide interested groups with a general overview of the northern mineral industry. It also focuses on major issues confronting the industry and looks for suggestions on how to deal with them.

"The development of the mineral sector offers one of the few options for economic development in the North," noted Mr. Crombie. "A major challenge will be to keep the northern mineral industry competitive in world markets by increasing productivity and reducing costs. To achieve this, major issues need to be addressed to ensure that government uses its limited resources to play an appropriate and effective role in northern mineral development."

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The mineral consultation paper was prepared to encourage discussions and consultation which will ultimately lead to a northern mineral policy. "My Department is seeking comments from concerned groups," said Mr. Crombie. "If you believe you can contribute to the creation of a progressive northern mineral policy, I urge you to review this paper and submit your comments to me within one month."

Copies are available from the regional offices of the Northern Affairs Program in Whitehorse and Yellowknife, or from the Mining Management and Infrastructure Directorate, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4. This publication is available in both official languages.

Reference: Dr. Joseph Lazarovich
(819) 997-9828



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1-8523

Communiqué

TASK FORCE TO REVIEW NATIVE CLAIMS POLICY

OTTAWA (July 4, 1985) -- A five-member task force will conduct a fundamental review of federal comprehensive claims policy, David Crombie, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today.

Mr. Crombie will meet with task force members in Toronto on July 5, 1985, to discuss the terms of reference and other issues related to the review.

Chairman of the study group will be Murray Coolican of Halifax, a consultant on native and energy issues. Task force members include Constance Hunt, a law professor and Executive Director of the Canadian Institute of Resources Law (University of Calgary); Joe Mathias, chief of the Squamish Nation (B.C.); Peter Russell, a professor of political science (University of Toronto); and Guy Dancosse, a Montreal labour lawyer.



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A research director for the task force has also been named. She is Lynn Jamieson-Clark, who was until recently the coordinator of research and liaison for the Nunavut Constitutional Forum.

"The Prime Minister, at the 1985 First Ministers Conference, singled out the claims review as one of the 'critical initiatives' of my Ministry," Mr. Crombie noted. "The appointment of the task force responds to this need and to the opinions expressed by native groups across Canada in my meetings with them."

In the course of the study over the next few months the members will consider the views of claimant groups, provincial and territorial governments and other concerned organizations and individuals across Canada. The task force will also study the existing comprehensive claims policy and procedures in light of recent constitutional, self-government and legal developments involving the rights of Canada's native peoples. It is expected that the task force will submit its recommendations to the Minister by November 30, 1985. The report will be released subsequently for public comment.

The existing claims policy predates such far-reaching developments as the 1982 and 1983 Constitutional amendments on aboriginal rights, the report of the Special Committee on Indian Self-Government (Penner Report), court cases related to claims issues, and political developments currently underway in the North. At the same time, native groups across the country have voiced growing concerns on some basic elements of the claims policy, such as the requirement to extinguish native title in settling a claim.

These policy issues, and a perception that the current pace of claims negotiations is too lengthy, have led to widespread agreement that the comprehensive claims policy needs to be reconsidered and modified.

In carrying out this review, the members of the task force will consider, as well, how the policy might be adapted to better fit diverse regional realities.

"I'm impressed with the expertise and commitment of the task force members," Mr. Crombie said. "More than ever I'm convinced that their report will provide us with the informed, thoughtful and independent appraisal and recommendations we have needed for some time."

Comprehensive land claims, in general, are based on traditional use and occupancy of the land by native groups who have never signed treaties. Three such claims have already been settled: the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, November 1975; the Northeastern Quebec Agreement, January 1978; and the Western Arctic Claim Settlement, June 1984. Six comprehensive claims are currently being negotiated and another 15 have been accepted for future negotiation. The review is not expected to interfere with the comprehensive claims negotiations that are already underway.

Ref.: Ronald L. Doering
Chief of Staff to the Honourable David Crombie
(819) 997-0002



REVIEW OF COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS POLICY

Terms of Reference for Task Force

1. The Task Force will review all aspects of the current comprehensive claims policy and make recommendations as to the future policy. Without limiting the generality of its mandate, the Task Force shall specifically review and make recommendations with respect to the following:
 - (a) the goals and objectives of comprehensive claims policy;
 - (b) issues relating to aboriginal title, including: the finality of settlements; extinguishment; and, aboriginal title superseded by law;
 - (c) issues relating to the scope of negotiations, including: surface and subsurface rights to lands and rights to other resources; equity participation, sharing of resource revenues and other economic rents; the roles and powers of management and planning bodies concerned with land, resources, the environment and socio-economic matters, and of other bodies established under claims agreements; offshore rights and management; third party interests; compensation and other forms of economic assistance; the suspension of development activities during negotiations; interim agreements; the ratification, implementation and enforcement of agreements; and the amendment of agreements;
 - (d) issues relating to overlap, including: claims that overlap provincial or territorial boundaries; and, claims that overlap other claims;
 - (e) claims funding;
 - (f) the role of provincial and territorial governments in negotiations;
 - (g) regional aspects of claims policy;

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Background/Documentation

- (h) issues relating to process, including:
access to negotiations, that is, the review and acceptance of prospective claims, and the number of claims that are negotiated at any given time; the structure and resources of federal negotiating teams, including the manner of appointment of chief federal negotiators, the role of claimant groups in that process, and the financial and human resources made available to chief federal negotiators; and, the mandates and accountability of chief federal negotiators; it being understood that the Task Force shall respect the view, shared by both the Federal Government and the major claimant groups, that any claims process must be based on negotiation; and
- (i) the relationship of claims policy to aboriginal self-government, amendment of the Canadian Constitution, political development in the North, and other federal policies and programs.

2. In conducting its activities, the Task Force shall:

- (a) solicit and consider representations from claimant groups, including groups speaking for claims that have been recognized but not actively negotiated and groups speaking for prospective claims, and from provincial and territorial governments;
- (b) receive and consider representations from other affected and otherwise interested organizations and individuals;
- (c) adopt such practices and procedures for all purposes of the review as the Task Force from time to time may deem expedient, it being understood that the Task Force shall conduct its activities in as informal a way as is practicable; and

- (d) within the limits of the Departmental fund made available to it, and subject to the requisite approvals of Treasury Board, make necessary expenditures, including the engagement of the services of researchers and secretaries, the rental of space for offices and meeting rooms, the acquisition of equipment, and the payment of travel expenses.

3. The Task Force will be required:

- (a) to submit to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, on or prior to November 30, 1985, a report in both official languages in fulfillment of the purposes for which it is established, and
- (b) to make available to the Minister, upon request, copies of written submissions made to the Task Force in the course of its review.



Biographical Sketches

Murray Coolican of Halifax is the President of PCA Ltd., a consulting firm which deals with native and energy issues. He is a former Executive Director of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee and is currently a member of the Board. Mr. Coolican has worked, for a number of years, in the environment field on behalf of public interest groups, native organizations and corporations.

Constance Hunt of Calgary is the Executive Director of the Canadian Institute of Resources Law and a Professor of Law at the University of Calgary. She has also served as Corporate Counsel to Mobile Oil Canada Ltd. and was a legal advisor to the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (National Eskimo Brotherhood).

Joe Mathias of Vancouver has been Chief of the Squamish Nation (British Columbia) since 1967. He is a spokesman on constitutional issues for B.C. chiefs and is a member of the Assembly of First Nations's Constitutional Working Group. Mr. Mathias has extensive experience in economic development activities on behalf of his Band.

Peter Russell of Toronto is a Professor of Political Science at the University of Toronto. He is a former Principal of Innis College, University of Toronto. Professor Russell is a well known constitutional advisor and has written on native land claims.

Guy Dancosse of Montreal is a labour lawyer and senior partner in the law firm of Pouliot, Mercure, LeBell, Desrochers, Legault and Dancosse. He has extensive experience in the fields of labour law and negotiation.

Lynn Jamieson-Clark, an Ottawa sociologist with extensive research experience, served until recently as the Coordinator of Research and Liaison for the Nunavut Constitutional Forum. She is a former policy advisor with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.



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Communiqué

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"The Prime Minister, at the 1985 First Ministers Conference, singled out the claims review as one of the 'critical initiatives' of my Ministry," Mr. Crombie noted. "The appointment of the task force responds to this need and to the opinions expressed by native groups across Canada in my meetings with them."

In the course of the study over the next few months the members will consider the views of claimant groups, provincial and territorial governments and other concerned organizations and individuals across Canada. The task force will also study the existing comprehensive claims policy and procedures in light of recent constitutional, self-government and legal developments involving the rights of Canada's native peoples. It is expected that the task force will submit its recommendations to the Minister by November 30, 1985. The report will be released subsequently for public comment.

The existing claims policy predates such far-reaching developments as the 1982 and 1983 Constitutional amendments on aboriginal rights, the report of the Special Committee on Indian Self-Government (Penner Report), court cases related to claims issues, and political developments currently underway in the North. At the same time, native groups across the country have voiced growing concerns on some basic elements of the claims policy, such as the requirement to extinguish native title in settling a claim.

These policy issues, and a perception that the current pace of claims negotiations is too lengthy, have led to widespread agreement that the comprehensive claims policy needs to be reconsidered and modified.

In carrying out this review, the members of the task force will consider, as well, how the policy might be adapted to better fit diverse regional realities.

"I'm impressed with the expertise and commitment of the task force members," Mr. Crombie said. "More than ever I'm convinced that their report will provide us with the informed, thoughtful and independent appraisal and recommendations we have needed for some time."

Comprehensive land claims, in general, are based on traditional use and occupancy of the land by native groups who have never signed treaties. Three such claims have already been settled: the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, November 1975; the Northeastern Quebec Agreement, January 1978; and the Western Arctic Claim Settlement, June 1984. Six comprehensive claims are currently being negotiated and another 15 have been accepted for future negotiation. The review is not expected to interfere with the comprehensive claims negotiations that are already underway.

Ref.: Ronald L. Doering
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REVIEW OF COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS POLICY

Terms of Reference for Task Force

1. The Task Force will review all aspects of the current comprehensive claims policy and make recommendations as to the future policy. Without limiting the generality of its mandate, the Task Force shall specifically review and make recommendations with respect to the following:
 - (a) the goals and objectives of comprehensive claims policy;
 - (b) issues relating to aboriginal title, including: the finality of settlements; extinguishment; and, aboriginal title superseded by law;
 - (c) issues relating to the scope of negotiations, including: surface and subsurface rights to lands and rights to other resources; equity participation, sharing of resource revenues and other economic rents; the roles and powers of management and planning bodies concerned with land, resources, the environment and socio-economic matters, and of other bodies established under claims agreements; offshore rights and management; third party interests; compensation and other forms of economic assistance; the suspension of development activities during negotiations; interim agreements; the ratification, implementation and enforcement of agreements; and the amendment of agreements;
 - (d) issues relating to overlap, including: claims that overlap provincial or territorial boundaries; and, claims that overlap other claims;
 - (e) claims funding;
 - (f) the role of provincial and territorial governments in negotiations;
 - (g) regional aspects of claims policy;

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- (h) issues relating to process, including:
access to negotiations, that is, the review and acceptance of prospective claims, and the number of claims that are negotiated at any given time; the structure and resources of federal negotiating teams, including the manner of appointment of chief federal negotiators, the role of claimant groups in that process, and the financial and human resources made available to chief federal negotiators; and, the mandates and accountability of chief federal negotiators; it being understood that the Task Force shall respect the view, shared by both the Federal Government and the major claimant groups, that any claims process must be based on negotiation; and
- (i) the relationship of claims policy to aboriginal self-government, amendment of the Canadian Constitution, political development in the North, and other federal policies and programs.

In conducting its activities, the Task Force shall:

- (a) solicit and consider representations from claimant groups, including groups speaking for claims that have been recognized but not actively negotiated and groups speaking for prospective claims, and from provincial and territorial governments;
- (b) receive and consider representations from other affected and otherwise interested organizations and individuals;
- (c) adopt such practices and procedures for all purposes of the review as the Task Force from time to time may deem expedient, it being understood that the Task Force shall conduct its activities in as informal a way as is practicable; and

- (d) within the limits of the Departmental fund made available to it, and subject to the requisite approvals of Treasury Board, make necessary expenditures, including the engagement of the services of researchers and secretaries, the rental of space for offices and meeting rooms, the acquisition of equipment, and the payment of travel expenses.

3. The Task Force will be required:

- (a) to submit to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, on or prior to November 30, 1985, a report in both official languages in fulfillment of the purposes for which it is established, and
- (b) to make available to the Minister, upon request, copies of written submissions made to the Task Force in the course of its review.



Biographical Sketches

Murray Coolican of Halifax is the President of PCA Ltd., a consulting firm which deals with native and energy issues. He is a former Executive Director of the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee and is currently a member of the Board. Mr. Coolican has worked, for a number of years, in the environment field on behalf of public interest groups, native organizations and corporations.

Constance Hunt of Calgary is the Executive Director of the Canadian Institute of Resources Law and a Professor of Law at the University of Calgary. She has also served as Corporate Counsel to Mobile Oil Canada Ltd. and was a legal advisor to the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (National Eskimo Brotherhood).

Joe Mathias of Vancouver has been Chief of the Squamish Nation (British Columbia) since 1967. He is a spokesman on constitutional issues for B.C. chiefs and is a member of the Assembly of First Nation's Constitutional Working Group. Mr. Mathias has extensive experience in economic development activities on behalf of his Band.

Peter Russell of Toronto is a Professor of Political Science at the University of Toronto. He is a former Principal of Innis College, University of Toronto. Professor Russell is a well known constitutional advisor and has written on native land claims.

Guy Dancosse of Montreal is a labour lawyer and senior partner in the law firm of Pouliot, Mercure, LeBell, Desrochers, Legault and Dancosse. He has extensive experience in the fields of labour law and negotiation.

Lynn Jamieson-Clark, an Ottawa sociologist with extensive research experience, served until recently as the Coordinator of Research and Liaison for the Nunavut Constitutional Forum. She is a former policy advisor with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.



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1-8535

INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS BOOSTS STUDIES IN CANADIAN
UNIVERSITIES

OTTAWA (October 24, 1985) -- In all regions of Canada, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is helping university students to understand Canada's North.

National Universities Week, October 19 to 27, is a time to acknowledge the role of universities in the social, cultural and economic life of Canada. In the area of northern studies in particular, the government realizes that the participation of universities in advancing northern knowledge is vital to Canada's future.

At an address to the Arctic Policy Conference at McGill University in September, David Crombie, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development recognized the contribution of young people to northern research and education. He announced that the government will provide funding for a National Student Conference on Northern Studies in October 1986. "This will bring together the best young scholars and practitioners in Canada so that they can share their experiences, among themselves, and with the country," the Minister said.

Other DIAND university assistance projects include the Northern Scientific Training Program, which supplements limited university research funds. Researchers representing every discipline - social, physical, medical, applied or administrative sciences - are eligible for funding. During the past three years, nearly 900 students from 27 universities have been assisted in their northern fieldwork.

The Department also provides funding to the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS). This group is dedicated to the advancement of northern scholarship, and serves as the central coordinator of Canadian university activities in the North.

In addition to providing funds to universities, DIAND also offers direct financial aid to Canadian Indian and Inuit students wishing to enrol in post-secondary institutions. Under the Post-Secondary Assistance Program, students who have been accepted for registration at a Canadian university or college may apply for funding to help offset the costs of tuition, books, accommodation and travel.

The special relationship which exists between DIAND and universities has resulted in a better understanding of native and northern issues. Perhaps of even greater importance, this link has helped to overcome the obstacles of geography and culture by providing learning opportunities for all of Canada's young people.

For information: Harold Finkler
(819) 997-9666



1-8550

NORTHERN SCIENCE AWARD PRESENTED

OTTAWA (December 10, 1985) -- The Honourable David Crombie, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, today presented the second Northern Science Award to Dr. Otto Schaefer.

"Dr. Schaefer has dedicated his career to the study of health care for native people in the north, I am pleased to honour him with this award in recognition of his outstanding contribution to medical science and health care in the north," Mr. Crombie said.

For more than 30 years, Dr. Schaefer has worked on health problems of the northern native population. In 1953 he began working for the Indian and Eskimo Health Services Branch of the Charles Camsell Hospital in Edmonton. He was stationed for two years in the Western Arctic, two years in the Eastern Arctic and two years in Yukon. From 1964 to his retirement this past September, Dr. Schaefer headed the Northern Medical Research Unit of the Department of National Health and Welfare which until recently was based in the Charles Camsell Hospital, Edmonton.

Communiqué

An internationally renowned medical scientist, Dr. Schaefer carried out some original studies into glucose, alcohol and INH metabolism and arranged laboratory support for a number of field studies into the nutritional and general health status of northern native people. He is responsible for more than 70 papers and monographs on infectious diseases and general epidemiology, nutrition and metabolism, and cardio-pulmonary effects of cold exposure.

Dr. Schaefer has also received the Order of Canada, the Achievement Award for Professional Excellence from the Province of Alberta, the Earl Willard McHenry Award of the Nutrition Society of Canada and the Ortho Award of the Public Health Association of Canada. In addition, in 1981, the Government of the Northwest Territories opened the Dr. Otto Schaefer Health Resource Centre to recognize his achievements.

The northern science award was established to recognize the importance of scientific knowledge and research to the development of Canada's north. The award includes the Centenary Medal designed to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the first International Polar Year of 1882/83. It symbolizes Canada's participation with eleven other countries in that first international cooperative effort on northern science. The medal is accompanied by an award of \$5,000.

CENTENARY MEDAL AWARD WINNER - 1985

DR. OTTO SCHAEFER
7904 135th Street
Edmonton, Alberta

BORN: 1919 Betzdorf, Germany

EDUCATION: 1945 Graduate of Medicine, University of Heidelberg
1945-51 Post-Graduate Studies in Internal Medicine in Heidelberg, Baden-Baden and Freiberg
1950 Specialist Degree, University of Freiberg
1951-52 Acquired Canadian medical certificates - Saskatoon
1952 Post-Graduate work, Charles Camsell and University Hospitals, Edmonton
Certificate and Fellowship in Internal Medicine

MEDICAL

WORK HISTORY: 1951-52 Internship, Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton
1952 Joined Indian and Eskimo Health Services, Charles Camsell Indian Hospital, Edmonton
1953 Stationed 2 years each Western Arctic, Eastern Arctic and Yukon
1964-85 Director, Northern Medical Research Unit, Medical Services Branch, Health and Welfare Canada (formerly based in the Charles Camsell Hospital)
1980-85 Member of NWT Waterboard

TITLES AND AWARDS: 1975 Honorary Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Alberta
1976 Order of Canada (Membership)
Achievement Award for Professional Excellence, Province of Alberta
1977 The Earl Willard McHenry Award of the Nutrition Society of Canada
1981 Government of Northwest Territories opened the "Dr. Otto Schaefer Health Resource Centre" in Yellowknife
1982 Honorary Professor of Medicine, University of Alberta
1982 Ortho Award of the Public Health Association of Canada

PUBLISHED PAPERS

& MONOGRAPHS: (available upon request)



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1-8601



CROMBIE TO PROVIDE LUBICON LAKE BAND WITH \$1.5 MILLION

OTTAWA (January 8, 1986) -- The federal government has provided the Lubicon Lake Indian Band of northern Alberta with \$1.5 million, the Hon. David Crombie, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today.

The money is intended to enable the Band to meet the costs it has incurred in putting forward its grievance over the past five years. While settlement of the grievance is still being discussed, both parties have agreed that the question of government liability is not affected by this assistance.

"This money will help solve the Band's most immediate and pressing financial problems," Mr. Crombie said. "I am optimistic that, with the cooperation of the Band and the Province of Alberta, we can reach a full understanding with the Band."

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The Lubicon Lake Band's claim relates in part to the setting aside of a reserve from land the Band has traditionally occupied. A settlement, which would include agreement on the amount of land to be set aside, requires the participation of the Band and the Alberta government. Other issues to be addressed include self-government, economic and social development, environmental protection, protection of third-party interests, mineral rights, compensation, and hunting, trapping and fishing rights.

"Fairness and social justice demand that we resolve the grievances of the Lubicon Lake Band," Mr. Crombie said. "I believe this payment will assist in achieving that goal. Much of the credit for our being able to take this action now must go to the Hon. E. Davie Fulton, my special representative in this case. His work has helped identify steps necessary to resolve the issues."

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Communiqué

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LEGISLATION INTRODUCED FOR INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR SECHELT

OTTAWA (February 5, 1986) -- Enabling legislation which allows the Sechelt Indian Band of British Columbia to move towards Indian self-government was tabled in the House of Commons today, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Honourable David Crombie announced.

The Sechelt community is located on the British Columbia coast approximately 50 kilometres north of Vancouver.

"The achievement of self-government by the Sechelt Band is a milestone in Canadian history," said the Minister. "It fulfills a dream of the Sechelt people, and a commitment by the Prime Minister to proceed with community-based self-government."

The legislation is based on proposals for self-government developed by the Sechelt Band members. "We are tailoring the legislation to suit the community rather than changing the community to suit the legislation," Mr. Crombie said.

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The enabling legislation will establish the Band as a legal entity and provides for the transfer of fee-simple title to its lands. With the passage of the legislation, detailed negotiations will commence to set out the powers of the Sechelt government and the procedures for exercising those powers. These will be spelled out in a Band Constitution.

Sechelt is one of a number of Indian communities across Canada which are developing a form of self-government. "It is an example of the community-based approach to self-government which reflects the specific circumstances of the Sechelt Indian people. It is not a model for other communities," Mr. Crombie stressed.

Sechelt Band Chief Stanley Dixon noted, "We have spent many years planning our approach to self-government, and we know it will work for Sechelt. Enabling legislation might not be the answer for other Bands -- they will have to choose their own path when they are ready."

The objectives of Indian self-government are:

- to increase local control and decision-making;
- to recognize the diverse needs, traditions and culture of those it serves; and
- to provide accountability to local electors, rather than to a federal bureaucracy.

Indian self-government was recommended by the all-party report of the Special Committee on Indian Self-Government in Canada, and is a goal of most Indian people. Prime Minister Mulroney confirmed the government's support for self-government in his opening remarks at the 1985 First Ministers Conference on Aboriginal Rights.

David Crombie praised the dedication and determination of the Sechelt Indian Band. "The community has worked long and hard to achieve self-government."

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Nancy Bickford
(613) 997-0002

Information

SUMMARY OF SECHELT INDIAN BAND SELF-GOVERNMENT ACT

The Report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Self-Government (Penner Report) strongly endorsed the pursuit of self-government as a means to provide greater self-reliance and self-management for Indian and Inuit peoples. During the April 1985 First Ministers Conference on the rights of aboriginal people, Prime Minister Mulroney spoke of the government's support for self-government.

The diversity of Canada's native people demands a flexible approach to achieving self-government within individual communities; this may involve policy, administrative or, in some cases, legislative change. For Sechelt, the approach sought by the community was for federal enabling legislation involving a delegation of powers.

The key elements of the proposal:

- establishing the Sechelt Band as a legal entity;
- granting the Sechelt Band title to its lands;
- providing for a Constitution to define the powers of the Band Government and the procedures for exercising this authority;
- allowing for the future establishment, with provincial cooperation, of a Sechelt Indian Governmental District to act as the unit of local government for all residents of the community, Indian and non-Indian.
- providing for on-going funding arrangements in the form of grants between the Band and the federal government; and
- achieving all these objectives within federal authority "for Indians and lands reserved for Indians" under Section 91(24) of the Constitution Act, 1867.

The Sechelt proposal contains two principal documents:

- the Sechelt Indian Band Self-Government Act; and
- the Sechelt Band Constitution.

The Sechelt Indian Band Self-Government Act establishes procedures and criteria for the approval of the Band Constitution and describes in general terms, the kinds of powers which may be assumed by the Band Government. These powers must be clearly defined in the Band's Constitution.

The form of government proposed is generally local in nature, related to economic development through the control and management of Sechelt lands, zoning and land use planning, local taxation, education, and the health and social well-being of Band members on Sechelt lands.

The Sechelt Band Constitution will define the forms and parameters of governing authority and accountability to Band members.

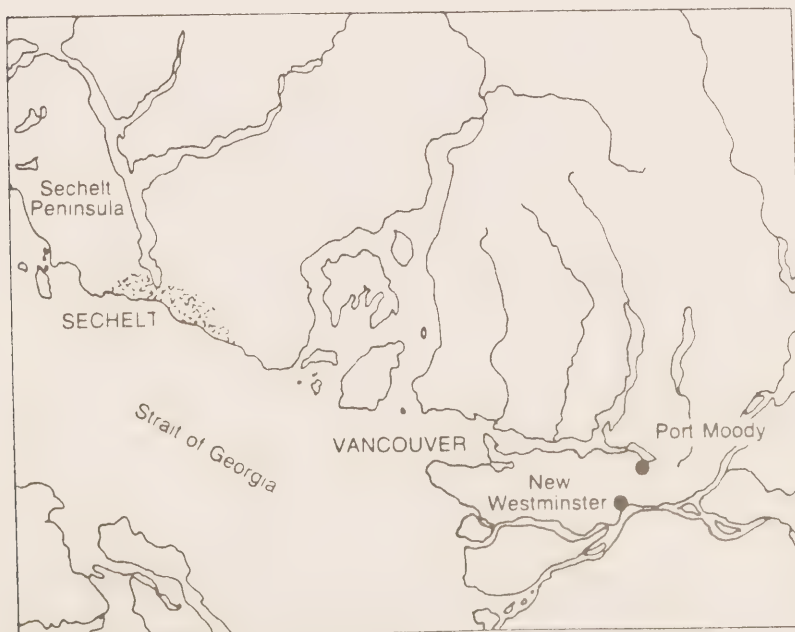
The initiative will:

- ° meet the expressed wish of the Sechelt Band for legislation, enabling it to establish effective self-government;
- ° provide for the control and administration by the Sechelt of the resources available to it; and
- ° enhance the economic and social opportunities of members of the Sechelt Band.

Drawing on its experience in managing federal programs, Sechelt has been working on self-government since the late 1970s. The legislation is community-designed and community-based, and has the overwhelming support of Band members.

PROFILE OF THE SECHELT INDIAN COMMUNITY

- The Sechelt Indian Band consists of 33 reserves within the Sechelt Peninsula, covering an area of more than 1 000 hectares.
- The community is located about 50 kilometres north of Vancouver on the mainland of British Columbia along what is known as the Sunshine Coast.
- There are approximately 650 Band members, and the majority reside on reserve lands. Some 350 non-Indians lease land from the Sechelt Band.
- The Sechelt Band was the first in Canada to be granted authority to manage its own lands under the provisions of the Indian Act.
- The area in and around Sechelt is ideally suited for recreational activities. Economic development projects planned by the Band include a marina-hotel complex at Wilson Creek and a condominium complex on Porpoise Bay.
- Unemployment among Band members is below the national average. Many residents work in the community: some run their own businesses, others are employed on construction projects (housing and community facilities) or with the fish hatchery operated by Sechelt for the federal government.
- The Band operates its own pre-school which also serves non-Indian children.



Location of Sechelt Indian Band

SECHELT INDIAN BAND GOVERNMENT ACT

Powers

- ° the band is a legal entity
- ° the band has the capacity, rights, powers and privileges of a natural person

The band may:

- ° enter into contracts and agreements;
- ° acquire and hold property of any interest therein, and sell or otherwise dispose of that property or interest;
- ° expend or invest moneys;
- ° borrow money; and
- ° do such other things as are conducive to the exercise of its rights, powers and privileges.

ALL OF THESE POWERS AND DUTIES SHALL BE CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BAND'S CONSTITUTION.

SECHELT INDIAN BAND GOVERNMENT ACT

The Band Constitution

A written band constitution, under this Bill, may contain the ability to:

- ° establish the composition of the Council, its term of office, and tenure of its members;
- ° establish procedures relating to the election of Council members;
- ° establish the procedures or processes to be followed by Council in exercising the Band's powers and carrying out its duties;
- ° provide for a system of financial accountability of the Council to the members of the Band;
- ° include a membership code for the Band;
- ° establish rules and procedures relating to the holding of referenda;
- ° establish rules and procedures to be followed in respect of the disposition of interests in Sechelt lands;
- ° set out specific legislative powers of the Council selected from among the general classes of matters set out in Section 13 (see separate sheet on "Legislative Powers"); and
- ° provide for any other matters relating to the government of the Band, its members or Sechelt lands.

SECHELT INDIAN BAND GOVERNMENT ACT

Legislative Powers of Council

The Council will have the power to make laws in relation to matters coming within any of the following classes of matters to the extent that it is authorized by the constitution of the band:

- access to and residence on Sechelt lands;
- zoning and land use planning in respect of Sechelt lands;
- expropriation, for community purposes, of interests in Sechelt lands by the Band;
- use, construction, maintenance, repair and demolition of buildings;
- taxation, for local purposes, of interests in Sechelt lands, and of occupants and tenants of Sechelt lands, including assessment, collection and enforcement procedures and appeals;
- administration and management of property belonging to the Band;
- education of Band members on Sechelt lands;
- social and welfare services including custody and placement of children of band members;
- health services on Sechelt lands;
- preservation and management of natural resources on Sechelt lands;
- preservation, protection, and management of fur-bearing animals, fish and game on Sechelt lands;
- public order and safety on Sechelt lands;
- construction, maintenance and management of roads and the regulation of traffic on Sechelt lands;
- operation of businesses, professions and trades on Sechelt lands; and
- prohibition of the sale, barter, supply, manufacture or possession of intoxicants on Sechelt lands and any exceptions to a prohibition of possession.



Communiqué

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CROMBIE RELEASES TASK FORCE REPORT ON NATIVE CLAIMS

OTTAWA (March 19, 1986) -- The Honourable David Crombie, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, released today the report of the federal Task Force on Comprehensive Claims.

"Early in my mandate at Indian Affairs it became clear that there was a need to reconsider and change federal comprehensive claims policy," Mr. Crombie stated. "I wanted an informed, thoughtful and independent appraisal and I think that the Task Force has provided it. Their work and recommendations will help us in developing a new policy for native claims in the coming months.

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The five-member task force, led by Murray Coolican of Halifax, was appointed by the Minister in July 1985 to conduct a fundamental review of federal comprehensive claims policy. The other members of the Task Force were Constance Hunt, a law professor and Executive Director of the Canadian Institute of Resources Law (University of Calgary); Joe Mathias, Chief of the Squamish Nation (B.C.); Peter Russell, a professor of political science (University of Toronto); and Guy Dancosse, a Montreal lawyer.

The final report provides a number of recommendations to assist in the development of a new federal policy on comprehensive claims. It also provides an analysis of the connection between land claims negotiations and the other avenues through which Canada's aboriginal peoples are seeking to establish a new relationship with Canada. In addition there is a detailed review of all aspects of comprehensive claims policy and processes.

In releasing the report Mr. Crombie said: "The task force has suggested some innovative ways of dealing with the whole question of land claims, although a number of these will have to be reviewed in terms of their legal and financial implications. We must also ensure that any new policy on comprehensive claims is integrated with other government processes such as the constitutional process and the move to self-government."

"Last July I made a commitment to give the report a public airing. By doing just that I hope to gather as much native and public feedback as possible and to hear the views of the provincial and territorial governments."

"While the conclusions of the task force do not represent the government's position on comprehensive claims," Mr. Crombie added, "the report, and the further consultations now underway, will enable me to go to Cabinet with policy recommendations that have been reviewed in depth by all parties concerned, and fit in with this government's mandate and priorities."

Between July and December 1985, the task force held 90 meetings across Canada to consult with native groups, provincial and territorial governments, and other interested parties. It reviewed 73 submissions, including 52 from native groups and another 21 briefs and letters from non-native organizations and individuals. The Task Force also met with officials of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and other federal government departments concerned.

Mr. Crombie congratulated the task force members for meeting the tight deadlines imposed upon them in undertaking their work. The report was also produced well within the budget allotted for it.

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L. Long (Communications)
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Communiqué

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1-8630

NEW APPOINTMENTS TO NORTHERN SCIENCE AWARD COMMITTEE

OTTAWA (June 23, 1986) -- The Honourable David Crombie, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today the appointments of a new Chairperson and members of the Northern Science Award Committee.

The new Chairperson will be Dr. T.H.B. Symons, Vanier Professor, Trent University. A teacher and a well-known writer in the field of Canadian studies, he has been recognized for his outstanding service to human rights and higher education in the Commonwealth.

Vice-Chairperson will be Dr. Bernard Arcand, an anthropologist, who works at Université Laval Anthropology Department, and is co-founder of the International Workgroup for Indigenous People (Copenhagen) and a member of the Kativik Environmental Quality Commission (Northern Quebec).

Dr. P.F. Adams, also a new committee member, is an engineer and currently President of the Centre for Frontier Engineering Research, a non-profit research centre.

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"I am pleased that these new members have agreed to join us in our endeavour to honour people who have contributed substantially to northern research and science. I would like to thank the former members for their assistance and excellent recommendations in choosing the first two recipients of this award: last year Dr. Otto Schaefer, for his dedication and contribution to medical care to northern natives and in 1984 to Dr. Ross MacKay for his contribution to northern science through extensive research into polar ice," said Mr. Crombie.

The selection committee is comprised of five members chosen from various fields involved in northern science or research activities related to native people and their culture, concerns or social and economic development. The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson are appointed for three years, while other members are appointed for two. The main role of the committee is to advise the Minister on the names of potential candidates for the Northern Science Award and, after reviewing nominations each year, to make recommendations for the award recipient.

The new members replace former Chairperson, Dr. John Stager, University of British Columbia; Dr. Marc-Adélaïd Tremblay, Université Laval; and Dr. Len Hills, University of Calgary.

Dr. Art Pearson, Whitehorse and Mr. M. Kusugak from Rankin Inlet, NWT, have another year before their terms expire.

The northern science award was created in 1983 to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the International Polar Year of 1882-83, to give recognition to Canada's part in that first international northern scientific project and to encourage continued northern science and research. The award consists of a specially inscribed silver medal - the Centenary Medal - together with a \$5,000 cash prize.

Ref.: Donat Savoie
(819) 997-9120

Biographical Data

NEW MEMBERS OF THE NORTHERN SCIENCE AWARD COMMITTEE

Chairperson: Dr. T.H.B. Symons, Vanier Professor, is founding President of Trent University. A teacher and writer in the field of Canadian studies, he is the author of To Know Ourselves, the report of the Commission on Canadian studies and of numerous other studies and articles dealing with education, public affairs, human rights and international relations.

He has chaired a number of commissions including the Ontario Human Rights Commission, the Federal-Provincial Task Force on Canadian Ratification of the United Nations Covenant on Human Rights, Association of Commonwealth Universities, among others, and is currently Chairperson of the International Board of United World Colleges. He was a member of the Applebaum-Hébert Committee to review federal cultural policy and has been actively involved in the arts.

Professor Symons is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and has been awarded honorary degrees by twelve Canadian universities and colleges. He is an officer of the Order of Canada and has received such awards as the Distinguished Service to Education Award. The University of Colombo conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Letters in recognition of "outstanding service to human rights and higher education throughout the Commonwealth".

Educated at the University of Toronto, at Oxford and Harvard Universities, he also has a very extensive and impressive academic background.

Vice-Chairperson, Bernard Arcand, is an anthropologist teaching at Université Laval. He has also taught at McGill University and the University of Copenhagen. He has published and co-authored some 50 publications and articles specializing in studies of the indigenous peoples of South America.

Mr. Arcand is co-founder of the International Workgroup for Indigenous People based in Copenhagen. He has been a member of a number of commissions and societies including the Kativik Environmental Quality Commission, the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Society, Publications Committee for the Centre for Developing Areas Studies, Editorial Committee for the magazine "Anthropologie et Sociétés". He was also co-editor of the magazine "Revue Canadienne de Sociologie et d'Anthropologie".

Mr. Arcand studied at the University of Montreal and earned his Ph.D. in social anthropology from Cambridge University.

Dr. P.F. Adams, an engineer, is currently President of the Centre of Frontier Engineering Research, a non-profit research centre funded mainly by industry and private foundations, located on the campus of the University of Alberta.

Prior to this position, he was Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, University of Alberta for eight years, part of his 25 years with the Civil Engineering Department at the University.

A specialist in the design of steel structures, he was employed in industry, first with the International Nickel Company of Canada and more recently, with Dominion Bridge Company. He also served as a consultant in specialized structural engineering services.

Dr. Adams is the author of some 85 publications including three texts on the strength and stability of steel members and tall buildings.

He is a member of technical societies in Canada, Europe and the United States and is Vice-President of the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering. He has lectured in North and South America and Europe and serves on several national and international bodies involved in the development of standards for steel structures. Dr. Adams also serves on the Board of Directors of several Committees and Boards.

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Communiqué

1-8648

FIRST NATIONAL NORTHERN STUDENT CONFERENCE SCHEDULED

OTTAWA (November 17, 1986) -- The Honourable Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, is co-sponsoring the National Northern Student Conference with the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS). This is the first student conference of its kind to be held in Canada.

The Conference, November 18 and 19, 1986, in the Canadian Government Conference Centre, will bring together 150 of the top arctic research students from all the provinces and both territories. They will present their work, share their unique northern experiences and discuss their projects.

The Conference will also feature oral and poster presentations on the North from students from a wide range of disciplines including the life, physical and human sciences.

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The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, which has a mandate to foster scientific knowledge about the North, provided funding for the conference.

Many of the participants have received grants from the Department's Northern Scientific Training Program to support their research efforts in the North. This successful training program, in its 25th year, supports Canadian universities which provide training and expertise in northern studies and encourages students to develop a commitment to northern work. The program supplements university research funds to assist students in their northern field work.

The conference was organized by ACUNS through a committee of graduate students from Ottawa and Carleton Universities, headed by Professor Peter Johnson of the University of Ottawa. ACUNS is dedicated to the advancement of northern scholarship and serves as the central coordinator of Canadian universities' activities for the North.

- 3 -

During the National Northern Students Conference, the exhibit "Voices from the Eastern Arctic" will be on display. The exhibit features drawings by secondary school students from the Gordon Robertson Education Centre in Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.

The Conference will close with the presentation ceremony of the Northern Science Award to be held at 5:00 p.m. in Room 200, West Block, Parliament Buildings. This annual award is presented by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to honour those who have provided important contributions to northern Canada through scientific activity.

- 30 -

Ref.: Dan Veniez
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Communiqué

CA
IA
535

1-8649

MINISTER PRESENTS NORTHERN SCIENCE AWARD TO LOUIS-EDMOND HAMELIN

OTTAWA (November 19, 1986) -- The Honourable Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development today presented this year's Northern Science Award to Professor Louis-Edmond Hamelin for his many important contributions to northern science in Canada.

During the ceremony, Mr. McKnight noted that science is playing an important role in the development of the social and economic fibre of this country. The Speech from the Throne, October 1, 1986, recognized the partnership between the federal government and the scientific and educational communities.

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Professor Hamelin, of the University of Laval, is an authority on polar environments and is well-known for his scholarly contributions in the field of geography. He is a pioneer in promoting interest in northern studies and research and is founding director of the Northern Studies Centre at Laval. He is author of the well-known reference book Canadian Nordicity. Professor Hamelin also has an impressive academic background and has received numerous awards and honours for his work including the prestigious Molson Prize. He has also collaborated extensively with many native groups and during the early 1970s, he served as a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories.

The award recipient is chosen by a five-member selection committee composed of professionals from outside the public service, presently chaired by Dr. Symons of Trent University.

The Northern Science Award was established in 1983 to acknowledge the importance of furthering scientific knowledge and research for the development and future of Canada's North. The award - the Centenary Medal - was designed in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the first

- 3 -

International Polar Year of 1882/83 symbolizing Canada's participation with eleven other countries in that first international cooperation on northern science.

The Minister presented the award at the closing ceremony of the National Northern Student Conference. This first northern student conference brought together over 150 of the best young scholars from across the country dedicated to studying the North.

- 30 -

Ref.: Daniel Veniez
Minister's Office
(819) 997-0002



Communiqué

1-8653

MINISTER RELEASES FIRST NORTHERN MINERAL POLICY

WHITEHORSE (December 5, 1986) - The Honourable Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, released the federal government's Northern Mineral Policy today at the first annual meeting of the Northern Mines Ministers in Whitehorse, Yukon.

The prime objective of this policy is to encourage investment in northern mining and help the industry remain competitive. The government will play its role by creating an atmosphere of certainty, by providing improved geoscience and transportation infrastructure, by minimizing government-imposed costs and by improving the dialogue among both levels of government, the mineral industry and the public.

The Northern Mineral Policy is based on extensive analysis and consultation which has included territorial governments, the northern mining sector and native organizations.

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The policy establishes the framework within which two separate implementation plans will be developed. They will take into account the specific circumstances and needs of the mineral sector in each Territory. This will be done jointly by both levels of government in consultation with the mineral industry, native organizations and other interested parties.

"Mining is important to the North. If we expect the mining industry to expand its operations and to continue its vital contribution to the Northern economies, we have to have a dynamic, supportive policy framework", the Minister said.

"Governments must provide the leadership now in order to ensure a healthy industry in the future. This policy creates the first incentive for investment that the industry needs. It is now up to the private sector to take the initiatives this policy encourages them to do."

"It is another clear indication of this government's continuing commitment to facilitating economic development in the North."

Ref: Dr. J. Lazarovich
Director, Mining Management
and Infrastructure
(819) 997-9828

Daniel Veniez
Minister's Office
(819) 997-0002

HIGHLIGHTS
NORTHERN MINERAL POLICY

CERTAINTY

The following measures are proposed for discussion with a view to subsequent development of specific proposals designed to create an atmosphere of stability and certainty with regard to the mining industry's legislative environment:

- * **New Northwest Territories Mining Act**
to provide a firm basis for regulations and to establish the royalty regime by Parliament
- * **Amendments to the Canada Mining Regulations**
to improve staking rules and to facilitate modern exploration practices
- * **Update of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and Yukon Placer Mining Act**
to provide for better management of mineral rights with respect to their acquisition and retention
- * **A law of general application**
to set out respective rights and responsibilities of owners of severed estates in land
- * **Provide for rehabilitation requirements under mining legislation**
to ensure that mines' site rehabilitation will be consistent with good mining practices
- * **Commitment to provide a management regime for placer mining**
to ensure legal certainty for placer miners and offer adequate long-term environmental protection

In order to enhance certainty with respect to mineral industry's access to land, the mineral policy proposes the following:

- * No unilateral ban on mineral staking activities outside areas set aside as part of native claims process to encourage economic development
- * Commitment to clarify disposition of International Biological Program Sites within the next two years to eliminate uncertainty

Transfer of provincial-type mining programs to the Territories

In order to prepare for transfer of provincial-type programs of the Territories, the Mineral Policy proposes;

- * discussion of the transfer and the provision of assistance to establish territorial mines departments and programs to support mineral development

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In addition to stabilizing the operating environment, the federal policy will improve industry competitiveness. Proposals in this area include:

- * Ensuring no changes in the principles underlying the fee and royalty regimes administered by INAC
- * Ensuring regulatory bodies are more responsive to industry's requirement for prompt decisions consistent with the federal government's Regulatory Reform Strategy
- * Regular updating of A Compendium of the Northern Regulatory Regime
- * Maximizing use of existing resources for geoscience services by ensuring that existing resources and any new funds that may become available for this purpose are employed in ways that promote the growth of the mining industry.
- * Cooperating with industry to determine the geoscientific data requirements for selected areas of high mineral potential
- * Revising existing infrastructure policies for more effective response to the needs of the mineral industry for transportation infrastructure

The following actions are intended to improve communications:

- * Institution of regular meetings between the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and senior representatives of the mining industry
- * Organization of annual meetings of Northern Mines Ministers
- * Institution of semi-annual consultations between northern chambers of mines and federal officials.



Communiqué

1-8711

MCKNIGHT RELEASES POLAR INSTITUTE REPORT

OTTAWA (May 1, 1987) -- The Honourable Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, today released the report Canada and Polar Science.

The report, prepared by a Study Group chaired by Dr. Fred Roots, makes detailed recommendations to the Minister on how to deal with problems currently facing the Canadian polar research and scientific community.

It stresses greater involvement by northerners and their institutions in undertaking polar research and determining priorities and building upon and making use of existing organizations.

After reviewing the report, Mr. McKnight thanked the Study Group for its fine work and noted: "The report is very comprehensive. I now intend to seek the advice of my colleagues, the polar research community in Canada and northern leaders on how best to respond to the recommendations of the Study Group."

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The Study Group, chaired by Fred Roots also included Mark Gordon, Peter Burnet and Peter Adams.

It recommended a number of innovative initiatives:

- ° The establishment of a Canadian Polar Research Commission, reporting independently to a senior level of government, to appraise regularly northern and polar science in Canada and suggest improvements.
- ° The development of a Polar Information System, building upon and linking existing government, academic and industrial scientific information and bibliographic systems in Canada and abroad.
- ° The creation of a centre, tentatively called Polar House, to function as a network centre and to focus contact, communication and interest on northern Canada.
- ° Increased support for northern institutions engaged in research activities and for northerners in national institutions, and the promotion of northern access to their recommended Polar Information System.
- ° The formation of a national polar science communications centre as part of Polar House to provide information to the public about the North, the polar regions and Canadian polar science.
- ° Finally, that federal departments, with ongoing polar science functions, cooperate with the proposed Polar Science Commission to identify priorities and effectiveness in their areas of inquiry.

The Study Group was established in 1985 by the former Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Honourable David Crombie. The Group was requested to examine the advisability of establishing a national polar institute, body or organization for Canada which would supplement, support or improve upon existing institutions concerned with northern or polar affairs.

It surveyed the country's arctic scientific activities, accessibility and distribution of information, and national and international contacts between arctic scientists and other interested parties and organizations.

Copies of the full report of the Study Group are available from the Circumpolar and Scientific Affairs Directorate, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0H4.

Ref.: Daniel Veniez
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CANADA AND POLAR SCIENCE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. In September 1985, at the Arctic Policy Conference at McGill University, Montréal, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development invited the authors to consider and report to him on the advisability and feasibility of creating a National Polar Institute for Canada. In response we solicited opinions and suggestions from a wide range of interested persons, institutions and agencies in the private sector, in universities, and in the federal, provincial and territorial governments. We reviewed the history and development of polar sciences in Canada, and investigated the institutional structures and responsibilities for polar research in other countries.
2. There exists in Canada a large number of public and private institutions involved wholly or to some degree in the fields of northern science, northern research and the development of polar technologies. More than twenty federal departments and agencies, over thirty Canadian universities, numerous industrial organizations, several provincial and the territorial governments, as well as northern native development corporations and private organizations in both northern and southern Canada are engaged in some aspect of the development or application of knowledge pertaining to the Canadian North. One body, the Arctic Institute of North America was created by an Act of Parliament in 1945 to serve as a national arctic institute, but it has not operated as such for several years.
3. These institutions support a broad range of scientific and research activities in the Canadian North, in the international North and, to a limited extent, in the south polar regions. Canada has developed internationally recognized expertise in many individual areas of northern scholarship and research, and in some areas of polar technology development we lead the world. Several schemes exist to support and train students in northern science. The

Working Group did not find any evidence to support the simple assertion that there are not enough institutions or individuals engaged in polar research in Canada.

4. Despite the number and diversity of the institutions and individuals engaged in polar research, the Working Group found an acute and pervasive sense of dissatisfaction within the polar research community respecting the collective quality, relevance and coherence of polar research in Canada. There are many areas of northern and polar knowledge of importance to Canada where our scientific activities and expertise are weak, and some of the research we are carrying out is not effective. Dissatisfaction is felt equally strongly by those groups who seek to benefit from the results of polar research, including northern residents, industry and national policy-makers.
5. Many scientists and researchers engaged in polar research in Canada work in relative isolation, or feel that they are ignorant of the activities of their colleagues. Northern scientists in Canada are often expected to be general experts on the North, yet they are often poorly informed about general northern developments outside of their fields of expertise, and about polar research activities outside of Canada.
6. Most private and public Canadian institutions and agencies formally engaged in polar research are small and depend upon one or two key individuals for their initiative and effectiveness. The institutional diversity of Canada's polar research community is, in many ways, an asset; nevertheless, there is a serious, debilitating, lack of contact, co-operation and interaction among the members of the Canadian polar research community. In many subject areas, the quality, maturity and sophistication of Canadian research in the polar regions suffers as a result of the absence of a "critical mass" of expertise necessary to generate first-class science and research.

7. The direct and indirect support by the federal government of polar science and research has declined in net terms since the early 1970's. During this period, the federal government appears to have re-directed much of its support from long-term, sustained research and systematic data-gathering to the resolution of urgent short-term policy and political problems associated with non-renewable resource development or surveillance for defence. There is a chronic shortage of funds to support polar research in Canada, and there has been a serious decline in the infrastructure (libraries, information systems, research stations) needed to support such activities. This has compromised the sophistication, competitiveness and creativity of Canadian polar research.
8. There is little evidence of any collective sense of purpose or direction within the federal government as a whole respecting the promotion, support and undertaking of activities to increase knowledge of the polar regions.
9. The lack of cohesion with regard to polar responsibilities within the federal government and the remoteness of the polar research community from decision-makers in government contribute to much inefficiency in Canadian polar research. Among the consequences have been simplistic and inconclusive "short-order" science and research, and a collective national research effort that is often far removed from the development of policies and the implementation of national objectives in the polar regions. In this respect Canada compares unfavourably with other polar nations.
10. There are many views within and outside of the federal government as to what the role of the federal government should be in polar research in Canada, and little consistency of linkage between the support of research, the research results and government policies affecting the North. The Working Group concludes that, as the

forces driving Canada's needs for knowledge of the polar regions in the coming years are not likely to be mainly economic, but **are** likely to be of national as well as of regional or local concern, there is no body other than the federal government in Canada with the capacity or mandate to ensure that the necessary research is undertaken.

11. Although the lack of financial support for specific northern studies is unfortunate, the past failure of federal governments to **sustain** their commitments to polar research and to maintain consistent policies respecting the need for, and growth of, knowledge of northern and polar regions is the most serious single cause of the deterioration of polar research in Canada and the basic facilities and expertise needed to support such research. The political and administrative horizons of federal governments in the North have been too short and too fragmented to sustain a commitment to the long-term studies needed to obtain the thorough polar knowledge that will be needed in the coming years.
12. Canada no longer has an outstanding, comprehensive, up-to-date polar library, nor does it have a comprehensive, modern, multi-disciplinary information system supporting polar research activities. It does not have a systematic repository of information on polar research outside of Canada. It does not have a point of contact for Canadian polar scientists, for northern Canadians, the general public and the international polar research community. It does not have an institution or body mandated to be a source of publicly accessible information on the Canadian North and other polar regions. It is particularly difficult for northern residents to obtain reliable information about polar regions and activities. These are serious, glaring omissions in our national polar science structure that affect the quality of polar research in Canada and the level of knowledge and interest in polar matters among the people of Canada.
13. In the past, most science and research in the Canadian North has been undertaken or sponsored in a spirit of discovery and

exploration, to address or respond to the challenges of resource development, or for military reasons. In future years, the issues driving Canadian needs for knowledge in the polar regions will be: the enhancement of Canadian sovereignty; national security; social and economic pressures on a rapidly growing northern population; arctic and global environmental quality; changes in wildlife habitat; the assumption of greater political authority by northerners; the concerns of non-northern public interest groups; and the need to have scientific knowledge from polar regions to address national and global problems.

14. The priorities, goals and methodologies of science in the polar regions are changing rapidly, along with changes in world science. Scientific knowledge important to the local or national issues of the North cannot be obtained through studies in northern regions alone. Research in the polar regions is an essential part of major regional and global research programmes in the physical, biological and human sciences. New technologies have particular application to research in northern and polar areas, and personal computers and advanced information systems make data and results accessible to northerners as well as scientists throughout the world. The natural characteristics of the polar regions and the nature of northern issues mean that important science is interdisciplinary and international to a greater degree than that in most regions of the world. Modern science in the Canadian North must be more quantitative, technology-oriented and integrated with science elsewhere, and at the same time more directly involved with, or part of, local concerns. The existing Canadian systems of support and priority-setting for northern research have not kept pace with these revolutions in polar science.
15. The protection of Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic will be aided by ensuring that we have sufficient scientific and technical knowledge and capability to anticipate, meet and respond to possible challenges, and by maintaining a general international reputation as a world leader in polar science.

16. At the same time that Canada's support for polar research appears to be declining, the support for polar research in other Arctic and sub-Arctic nations such as the U.S.A., Germany, Norway, Japan and Sweden is increasing. These countries are developing new, co-ordinated polar science programmes, often with substantial investments in modern facilities and technologies. While definitive comparisons are difficult to make, there appear to be closer working relationships between the polar research communities in these nations and decision-makers in their respective governments responsible for defining and attaining national objectives in the polar regions. These countries appear not to be motivated mainly by the hope or promise of short-term economic gain in the polar regions. Canada's participation in international scientific co-operation in the polar regions is sporadic and under-funded in comparison with that of other nations, and failure to sustain a comparable effort and to participate in co-operative activities with these nations compromises our self-assertion and influence as an Arctic nation.
17. Canada is the only northern circumpolar nation that does not adhere to the Antarctic Treaty nor participate formally in scientific investigations in Antarctica, and this presents a handicap for Canada's own northern interests. It excludes Canada from the general scientific community of polar nations, and allows other countries to take the initiative in setting priorities for international polar studies vital to the Canadian north.
18. Northern Canadians, particularly northern aboriginal people, are alienated from and resentful of much of the polar research that has been and continues to be conducted in northern Canada. The contribution of the polar research community to the resolution of the problems of northern society is insufficient and there is little sense of accountability to northerners by those supporting science or setting its priorities. Although research in the social

and human sciences is belatedly increasing, many northern residents remain suspicious of studies in which they are objects and not participants. Northern territorial governments and native corporations are beginning to establish and develop their own research bodies and activities, but most of these remain operationally and intellectually isolated from the mainstream of polar research in Canada.

19. Despite the laudable accomplishments of several individual scientists and researchers who have established a good rapport, the general attitude of northerners toward the Canadian polar research community is one of suspicion, alienation and resentment. The interest and commitment of northern society to much current polar research is slight or in some cases negative. The support of northern-based and indigenous research institutes, and other measures designed to increase the accountability to northern concerns of polar research in Canada should be priorities for any federal policies on polar research.
20. Problems as diverse and deep-seated as the fragmentation of polar research in Canada, the need for greater involvement of native northerners in polar research, and the challenge of increased international activity in polar regions do not lend themselves to a single solution. They cannot be addressed effectively by a single institution or authority. There is already in Canada a considerable number of institutions attempting to deal with these issues. What is needed is not another research institution, but changes that will support the institutions already in place and give their work increased effectiveness and coherence.
21. New Canadian structures are needed, not to undertake or manage research in the polar regions, but to support existing and emerging Canadian institutions engaged in polar research. These structures should be constituted to address specific needs not currently satisfied by the present situation and specific problems currently facing the Canadian polar research community.

22. Therefore, the Working Group recommends that :

- a) steps be taken to create a standing Canadian Polar Research Commission, accountable to the Canadian government at a senior level and responsible for monitoring and reporting on the needs and progress of polar sciences and research in Canada, both governmental and non-governmental, for recommending steps to be taken by the federal government to improve the relevance and effectiveness of Canadian activities in polar science, and for facilitating international and domestic liaison and co-operation in polar research. The Commission should be composed of knowledgeable and experienced individuals from both in and outside government, and should include a substantial number of northern residents;
- b) steps be taken to establish, in conjunction with the National Libraries and with provision for continuity, a comprehensive Canadian Polar Information System. The System should incorporate or support existing data and information systems, be compatible with national and international scientific data systems, and be easily accessible to northerners for practical use. The system should be a general repository of national and international information on the polar regions;
- c) steps be taken to establish a physical institution in the National Capital Region, here called "Polar House", to serve as a tangible expression of, and public contact point for, Canada's polar and northern interests and to foster development of a cross-disciplinary "critical mass" of northern and polar expertise;
- d) the federal government increase its efforts to promote the greater involvement of northern research institutions and northern Canadians in the determination of national priorities for polar research and the actual undertaking of polar research in Canada. Specifically we recommend increased financial and other support for

northern institutions engaged in research activities in the North, the effective participation of northerners in national institutions concerned with polar research, and measures to facilitate the access of northerners and northern institutions to the Canadian Polar Information System;

- e) a national polar science communications centre be established, as part of "Polar House" and drawing on the Canadian Polar Information System, to provide to the Canadian public and interested persons from other countries information about the Canadian North, the polar regions and Canadian polar science;
- f) because of the increasing national and international importance of scientific knowledge of northern Canada and the polar regions, the federal departments engaged in scientific activities in the North give greater emphasis to their northern research, and co-operate with the Canadian Polar Research Commission in determining scientific priorities and the most effective scientific activities in their areas of responsibility.



Communiqué

1-8741

McKNIGHT PRESENTS NORTHERN SCIENCE AWARD

OTTAWA (November 26, 1987) -- The Honourable Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, today presented the fourth Northern Science award to Dr. Maxwell Dunbar of McGill University, a pioneer in northern oceanic research.

"Professor Dunbar is a distinguished Arctic oceanographer whose research has contributed greatly to the understanding of Canada's northern waters," noted Mr. McKnight. "His Arctic science research has been the basis for many feasibility studies on northern fisheries and other marine resource development."

Dr. Dunbar, a professor at McGill since 1959, is past chairman of the Centre for Northern Studies and Research and founder of the University's Institute of Oceanography. He has been instrumental in northern research studies, developing northern research institutions and training graduate students in the area of Arctic science.

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Professor Dunbar has spent many years in the North. During the 40's, he was Canadian Consul to Greenland. From 1947 to 1955 he was the Scientist in Charge and Director of the Eastern Arctic Investigations. The pioneer research work done during those years is the basis for present proposals and field work for the development of northern fisheries. He designed the research vessel Calanus, the first Canadian ship specifically made for Arctic Marine research and also developed the forerunner of the Arctic Biological Station. This centre specializes in the study of ocean marine life and is now with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

In addition to these significant achievements, Professor Dunbar has an impressive academic record including numerous awards and honours. Fellow of the Arctic Institute of North America and many other prestigious associations, Dr. Dunbar has published over 100 papers and 3 books, including Ecological Development in Polar Regions.

The Northern Science award winner is selected by an independent committee reporting directly to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The five member committee chaired by Dr. Symons of Trent University, includes northerners and represents professions involved in expanding our basic understanding of northern science. The Northern Science award includes the silver Centenary Medal and a \$5000 cash prize.

The Northern Science award is presented annually to individuals who have made significant contributions to Canada's North through scientific research. The award was established to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the first International Polar Year (IPY), 1882-1883. During the IPY 15 expeditions sponsored by eleven nations travelled to Arctic and Antarctic regions to perform simultaneous, co-ordinated scientific research. This marked a new era of international co-operation in the scientific community.

Ref.: Jeff Parker
Office of the Minister
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
(819) 997-0002



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Communiqué

1-8801

Minister McKnight to Consider Creation Of A Canadian Polar Research Commission

Ottawa (January 14, 1988) -- The Honourable Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced today that Professor Thomas Symons from Trent University, Peterborough, will undertake a detailed study on the creation of a Canadian Polar Research Commission. Such an organization was the chief recommendation in the report, Canada and Polar Science, which was released by Mr. McKnight last May.

"I am very pleased that such a distinguished individual has agreed to donate his time to such an important issue," Mr. McKnight said. "I am confident his work will lead to major improvements in the quality of Canadian polar research."

Professor Symons will consult with key individuals and institutions in and outside of government on how a Polar Commission could best support Canadian polar research and advise the Minister on the composition, mandate, structure and location of such a body.

The report noted that polar research in Canada suffers from a lack of focus and that Canadian researchers are isolated from one another. The report recommended against the establishment of any large new research centers, but urged the federal government to create a national commission to help co-ordinate polar research and deal with Canada's international interests in this area.



"The public response to Canada and Polar Science and the proposed commission has been favourable," stated Mr. McKnight. "I want to ensure that any new commission is designed to involve existing institutions and give northerners and other members of the polar research community the support they need while increasing Canada's international profile in this field."

Dr. Symons, Vanier Professor and founding President of Trent University, is a teacher and well-known writer on Canadian studies, human rights and higher education.

Since 1986, Professor Symons has chaired the Northern Science Award Committee. The committee makes recommendations to the Minister on the awarding of the Centenary Medal, presented annually to an individual who has made a distinguished contribution to Northern Canada through scientific activity.

Professor Symons will deliver a report to Mr. McKnight in the spring. He will be assisted by Mr. Peter Burnet, one of the authors of Canada and Polar Science.

For further information contact

Jeff Parker
Office of the Minister
(819) 997-0002

Peter Burnet - Coordinator,
Canadian Polar Research
Commission Study, INAC
(819) 994-6756

BACKGROUND

In May 1987, the Honourable Bill McKnight released Canada and Polar Science, a report examining the feasibility of creating a national polar institute in Canada. The 130 page report was the work of an independent study group established by the Honourable David Crombie in 1985 to make recommendations concerning the establishment of a National Polar Institute for Canada. The group was requested to examine the advisability of establishing a national polar institute, body or organization for Canada which would supplement, support or improve upon existing institutions concerned with northern or polar affairs. It surveyed the country's arctic scientific activities, the accessibility and distribution of information, and the national and international contacts between arctic scientists and other interested parties and organizations. Particular attention was given to the information and research needs of northerners.

The Canada and Polar Science report reviews the state of polar research in Canada and recommends against creating any new institute. It concludes that there are a large number of public and private bodies engaged in such research in Canada and these are capable of fulfilling Canada's future needs.

However, the report notes that there are serious problems of isolation and lack of communication within Canada's polar research community and that there is no effective focus for Canada's participation in the increasingly active and sophisticated world of international polar research. The report makes seven recommendations to improve this situation, the principle one being the creation of a Canadian Polar Research Commission.

The Commission would recommend steps to be taken by the federal government to improve the relevance and effectiveness of Canadian polar research and would facilitate international liaison and co-operation in the polar sciences.

Copies of Canada and Polar Science may be obtained from:

Circumpolar and Scientific Affairs Directorate
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Ottawa, K1A 0H4





Communiqué

1-8807

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-055

Settlement Reached in Cut-off Claims of Alexandria and Kincolith Bands in British Columbia

OTTAWA (March 8, 1988) -- The settlement of two cut-off land claims in British Columbia involving the Alexandria Band (located near Williams Lake) and the Kincolith Band (near Prince Rupert) was announced today. This brings to eleven the number of similar claims that have been settled with the participation of the federal and provincial governments and the bands.

"Land was taken from these bands almost 65 years ago without their concurrence," said Bill McKnight, federal Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. "The successful conclusion of these agreements demonstrates the willingness of all parties -- the bands, the Province of B.C. and the Government of Canada -- to work together in resolving the historical grievances of B.C. Indians."

The federal and provincial governments reached an agreement-in-principle earlier in this year with both bands, and the agreements have now been ratified.

Under the terms of the settlement, the bands will receive \$225,000 in compensation from the federal government for former reserve lands that could not be returned. As well, the province is providing an additional amount of almost \$100,000 and 172 hectares of land.

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Over the past few years, the cut-off settlement program in British Columbia has had notable success. The federal government, alone, has contributed about \$26,000,000 to affected bands in the province.

"I look forward to seeing the remaining land claims settled in the same spirit of cooperation that has marked the negotiations to date," Mr. McKnight added.

In British Columbia most, but not all of the specific claims accepted to date result from disputes over what are known as "cut-off" lands. In 1912 as a result of the McKenna-McBride report, a Royal Commission on Indian Affairs was established to investigate the size and location of reserves in B.C. As a result of the commission's final report in 1916, provincial and federal legislation was enacted in 1919 and 1920 which removed or "cut-off" reserve status without consent from the 22 bands involved.

Ref: M.P. Klein,
Federal Negotiator
Specific Claims
B.C. and Yukon Region
Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development
(604) 666-5296



CAI
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Communiqué

1-8809

McKNIGHT TABLES AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN ACT

OTTAWA (March 30, 1988) -- Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, introduced in the House of Commons on March 28, 1988, two Bills to amend the Indian Act. One of the proposed amendments is intended to ensure the validity of band by-laws and membership rules; the other clarifies the responsibilities of the Minister with respect to Indian minors' trust accounts and increases the preferential share of a spouse on an intestacy.

The amendment regarding by-laws and membership rules would exempt them from the application of the Statutory Instruments Act which means they are exempt from examination, registration and publication in the Canada Gazette as required by that Act.

Proposed minors' trust accounts amendments would authorize the Minister, upon application of a parent or guardian of an Indian minor, to make payments to these individuals from trust accounts on behalf of the minor. These would be for the maintenance, benefit or advancement of the minor. It would also enable Indian band councils, where they have complied with the requirements of the amendments, by means of a Band Council Resolution, to authorize the Minister to make such payments to the band council. The preferential share of a spouse on an intestacy would increase from \$2,000 to \$75,000.

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Ref.: P. Forward
Minister's Office
DIAND
997-0002





Communiqué

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1-8813

UNIVERSITIES RECEIVE GOVERNMENT FUNDING TO ASSIST NORTHERN STUDIES PROGRAMS

OTTAWA (April 21, 1988) -- Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Bill McKnight announced today that \$748,000 is being allocated to 26 Canadian universities in 1988-89 under the Northern Scientific Training Program (NSTP). The program assists advanced students in pursuing northern research projects.

In announcing the 1988-89 allocations, Minister McKnight noted, "This forward-looking program is instrumental in helping universities meet Canada's growing need for graduates with scientific knowledge about the North."

Established in 1961, NSTP provides financial assistance to Canadian universities offering training to students engaged in specialized studies in the North to offset high transportation and living costs.

The NSTP is funded and administered by the Circumpolar and Scientific Affairs Directorate of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

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In 1987-88 NSTP funded 308 students, averaging payments of \$2,426 per project. Including 1988-89's allocation of \$748,000, NSTP has donated \$9.5 million dollars to university-sponsored northern science research projects over the last 25 years.

Granting and major program policy decisions are made by an interdepartmental committee appointed by the Minister. The committee's membership is composed of representatives from the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS), the Yukon and Northwest Territories governments and federal departments.

Northern research students will be given the opportunity to present their work, share their unique northern experiences and discuss their projects at the second National Student Conference on Northern Studies. The conference, to be co-sponsored by Minister Bill McKnight and ACUNS, will be held in Ottawa November 23 and 24, 1988.

A list of 1988 NSTP allocations is attached.

Ref.:
Pam Forward
Office of the
Hon. Bill McKnight
(819) 997-0002

Harald Finkler, Chief
Scientific Affairs Division
Circumpolar and Scientific
Affairs Directorate, DIAND
(819) 997-9666

1988 NORTHERN SCIENTIFIC TRAINING PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS

UNIVERSITY	INSTITUTE/COMMITTEE FOR NORTHERN STUDIES	FINAL ALLOCATION
1. University of Alberta	Boreal Institute for Northern Studies	63,000
2. University of British Columbia	Arctic and Alpine Research Committee	37,000
3. University of Calgary	Northern Studies Group	32,000
4. Carleton University	Northern and Native Studies Committee	45,000
5. Dalhousie University	Northern Studies Committee	13,000
6. University of Guelph	Northern Studies Committee	25,000
7. Laurentian University	Laurentian University NSTP Committee	9,000
8. Université Laval	Centre d'études nordiques	50,000
9. University of Manitoba	Northern Studies Committee	27,000
10. McGill University	Centre for Northern Studies and Research	53,000
11. McMaster University	President's Committee on Northern Studies	22,000
12. Memorial University	Labrador Institute of Northern Studies	42,000
13. Université de Montréal	Comité de la recherche nordique	29,000
14. University of Ottawa	Northern and Native Studies Group	24,000
15. Ecole Polytechnique	Centre d'Ingénierie Nordique	3,000
16. Université du Québec à Montréal	Comité de la recherche nordique	13,000
17. Queen's University	Northern Studies Group	37,000
18. Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	Northern and Native Studies Committee	11,000
19. University of Saskatchewan	Committee on Northern Studies	28,000
20. University of Toronto	Institute for Environmental Studies	42,000
21. Trent University	Northern Studies Committee	20,000
22. University of Victoria	Northern Studies Group	8,000
23. University of Waterloo	President's Committee on Northern Studies	29,000
24. University of Western Ontario	Northern Research Committee	29,000
25. University of Windsor	Northern Studies Group	23,000
26. York University	President's Advisory Committee on Northern Studies	34,000
TOTAL		\$748,000



Communiqué

1-8816

CANADA SELLS CROWN CORPORATION TO NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

OTTAWA (May 9, 1988) -- Bill McKnight, federal Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Nellie Cournoyea, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources for the Northwest Territories (NWT), today announced the sale and the purchase of the Northern Canada Power Commission (NCPC).

"The sale of NCPC to the territorial government is an important element of the government's goals to develop Northern institutions by transferring provincial-type responsibilities to territorial governments," said Mr. McKnight. "In this case, it places the ownership, management and administration of the utility closer to the people it serves."

With this sale, the Government of Canada will terminate its responsibilities for the operation of the utility including all electrical subsidy programs. The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) will assume responsibility for the utility including rate setting.

NCPC will be sold as "a going concern" to the Government of the Northwest Territories. Its outstanding debt of \$96 million will be partially replaced by a promissory note issued by NCPC to Canada in the amount of \$53 million. The remaining balance of over \$43 million will be converted to share capital. The promissory note and the shares will be purchased by the GNWT for \$53 million cash.

The Northwest Territories Power Corporation (NWTPC), a crown agency of the GNWT, will assume full ownership of NCPC. This agency will eventually be subject to regulation by the NWT Public Utilities Board to acknowledge the utility's accountability to consumers.

"This sale will increase the ability of NWT residents to set their own power development policies and priorities," stated Ms. Cournoyea. "In keeping with one of our main goals, the sale will occur without disruption to NCPC employees." All employees of NCPC will continue to work for the new utility as employees of the GNWT.

An equivalent compensation and benefits package for all employees will be maintained, and additional benefits related to a dental plan and maternity leave will also be made available. The sale also includes NCPC's head office in Edmonton and all employees will have the opportunity to move North when a location for the Northwest Territories Power Corporation headquarters has been selected by the territorial government.

There are 270 NCPC employees with approximately 85 located in Edmonton and 185 located throughout the Northwest Territories.

As part of this transaction, Public Works Canada will be transferring Crown-owned housing units in Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Norman Wells, Pine Point, Inuvik and Iqaluit to ensure adequate housing is available for employees of the new territorial power corporation. All 77 housing units owned by NCPC are included in the sale.

The new utility will operate as a commercially viable operation, providing electrical services at stable rates to consumers.

Ref.: Pam Forward
Office of the Minister
Indian Affairs and
Northern Development
(819) 997-0002

Catherine MacQuarrie
Press Secretary
GNWT
(403) 920-6176

**SALE OF NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION (NCPC)
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (GNWT)**

Background Materials

This package contains:

- o Financial and Economic Highlights of the Agreement
- o Benefits to the Northwest Territories
- o Employee Benefits
- o Brief History of NCPC
- o NCPC's Facilities in the Northwest Territories
- o Map of Utility Service Area

SALE OF NCPC TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Financial and Economic Highlights of the Agreement

The following is a brief description of the financial and economic aspects of the agreement between Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) whereby GNWT will purchase NCPC and the GNWT will assume all responsibility for future electrical subsidies in the Northwest Territories. A new territorial Crown Corporation, the Northwest Territories Power Corporation (NWTPC) will take over NCPC's operations.

Financial details of the Sale

The major financial details for the sale of NCPC to the GNWT are highlighted as follows:

a. Share Purchase Approach:

NCPC will become a share capital corporation; all shares will be sold to the GNWT and the Northern Canada Power Commission Act will be repealed.

b. Sale Price:

All of the outstanding long-term debt of NCPC held by the federal government totalling about \$96 million will be replaced by a new promissory note issued by NCPC to Canada in the amount of \$53 million with the remaining balance of approximately \$43 million converted to share capital. The GNWT will pay \$53 million cash to the federal government for the promissory note and the above capital.

c. Write-Off:

The federal government will write-off \$43 million in its accounts.

d. Rates:

After transfer, electrical power rates set by NWTPC will eventually be regulated by the Northwest Territories Public Utilities Board.

e. Subsidy Programs:

Federal electrical subsidies to small commercial establishments and private households in remote communities will terminate on the date of sale and, thereafter, GNWT will be responsible for any such energy subsidy programs.

SALE OF NCPC TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Benefits to the Northwest Territories

NWT power consumers will benefit from the following:

1. A utility more responsive to their needs due to local control over electrical rates, subsidies and services and all decisions on generation and distribution issues.
2. New jobs in the Northwest Territories with the eventual transfer of the head office employees from Edmonton to the NWT.
3. A revised financial structure and rate base which will provide greater long-term stability in operations and provide the means for expansion and development of the system, when required.
4. Greater autonomy in operations due to the removal of all debt charges and interest payments to the federal government.
5. Regulation of all local utilities by an agency of the GNWT.
6. Housing units will be transferred or leases assigned by Public Works Canada to NWTPC. Appropriate interests in land for the operation of hydro and diesel plants, transmission lines and other facilities will also be transferred to NWT.

SALE OF NCPC TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Employee Benefits

With the NCPC sale, fair and equitable treatment of all employees is assured by all the parties. First and foremost, all employees will continue in their existing positions in the new utility as employees of the GNWT. In addition, the following benefits have been included:

1. The wages and benefits package will be comparable to that now enjoyed by NCPC employees.
2. All NCPC employees will automatically continue to be covered under the Public Service Superannuation Act uninterrupted.
3. An agreement between GNWT and the Union of Northern Workers (UNW), for the transfer of NCPC bargaining unit employees, was negotiated in anticipation of this transfer. The parties signing the memorandum of agreement were GNWT, NCPC, PSAC and the UNW. The agreement is a subsidiary agreement to the collective agreement between the GNWT and the UNW and generally provides for the roll-over of existing NCPC/PSAC collective agreement language.
4. In addition, NCPC employees will also benefit from a new dental plan and a better maternity leave package will be introduced.
5. Public Works Canada will be transferring Crown-owned housing units in Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Norman Wells, Pine Point, Inuvik and Iqaluit to ensure adequate housing is available for employees of the new territorial power corporation.

SALE OF NCPC TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Brief History of NCPC Operations in the Northwest Territories

NCPC is the principal agency generating and transmitting electrical power in the Northwest Territories.

It was originally established in 1948 under the Northwest Territories Power Commission Act to provide electrical power to mining operations in the territory and in particular to assume the responsibility for the Snare River Power Project which was being built by the then federal Department of Mines and Resources.

In 1949 the town of Yellowknife and the Con Mine were connected to the Snare system. In 1956 the Act was amended to give it the name Northern Canada Power Commission and to broaden its mandate to provide public utilities, including electrical, thermal, water and sewerage services. Subsequently, the NCPC was involved with the development of utility systems to service the new settlement of Inuvik, NWT.

In 1960, a second hydro plant was commissioned on the Snare River to supply the rapidly growing requirements of Yellowknife and nearby gold mines. In 1962 NCPC undertook investigation of sites for the planned Pine Point Mines and in 1965 commissioned the Taltson River Hydro Project to supply Pine Point. From that date to the mid-1970's NCPC was given responsibility for operations of various diesel generating plants formerly operated by the Department of Transport and the Government of the Northwest Territories. In 1973 the head office was moved from Ottawa to Edmonton, thus completing the physical make up of facilities as they exist now.

Since the late 1970's there has been a growing Northern concern that NCPC headquarters should be located in the area it services. Discussions surrounding this prospect advanced the viewpoint that there should be full devolution of the federal government's role in supplying electric power to the territories. On March 31, 1987 the Yukon assets of NCPC were sold to YTG. Detailed negotiations to sell and transfer NCPC to the GNWT have been underway since April 1987.

SALE OF NCPC TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

NCPC's Facilities in the Northwest Territories

NCPC operates 53 generating sites in the NWT and has a total installed capacity of 137.7 MW. All but four of these plants produce power by diesel. The remaining plants are hydro-power facilities and are located near the Yellowknife area. In 1987, NCPC sold 385 million kwh and served 13,204 customers.

NCPC operates a 115 kilovolt transmission line between Snare Rapids and Yellowknife and a 115 kilovolt transmission line from Taltson serving Pine Point and Fort Smith. Northland Utilities has contracted to purchase power from NCPC at Pine Point to service its customers in the Hay River area.

NCPC facilities, in terms of generating capacity, are as follows:

<u>Community</u>	<u>Installed Capacity (kW)</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Installed Capacity (kW)</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Installed Capacity (kW)</u>
<u>Mackenzie Region, NWT</u>		<u>Mackenzie Region, NWT</u>		<u>Keewatin Region, NWT</u>	
Aklavik	1400	Yellowknife	11540	Baker Lake	1940
Arctic Bay	1050	Nahanni Butte	101	Chesterfield Inlet	850
Arctic Red River	330	Norman Wells	700	Coral Harbour	1350
Cambridge Bay	2375	Paulatuk	600	Eskimo Point	1680
Coppermine	1575	Pelly Bay	800	Rankin Inlet	2840
Fort Franklin	1300	Pine Point	12650	Repulse Bay	750
Fort Good Hope	900	RAE/EDZO	1200	Whale Cove	650
Fort Liard	750	RAE Lakes	330		
Fort McPherson	1760	Sachs Harbour	800	<u>Baffin Region, NWT</u>	
Fort Norman	950	Snare Rapids	7900	Broughton Island	630
Fort Resolution	750	Snare Falls	7000	Cape Dorset	1380
Fort Simpson	3535	Snare Forks	8000	Clyde River	1100
Fort Smith	6150	Snowdrift	640	Grise Fiord	390
Gjoa Haven	1160	Spence Bay	900	Hall Beach	775
Holman Island	850	Tuktoyaktuk	2530	Igloolik	1340
Inuvik	15125	Taltson	21000	Iqaluit	9945
Jean Marie River	80	Wrigley	480	Lake Harbour	750
				Pangnirtung	1680
				Pond Inlet	1560
				Resolute	3950

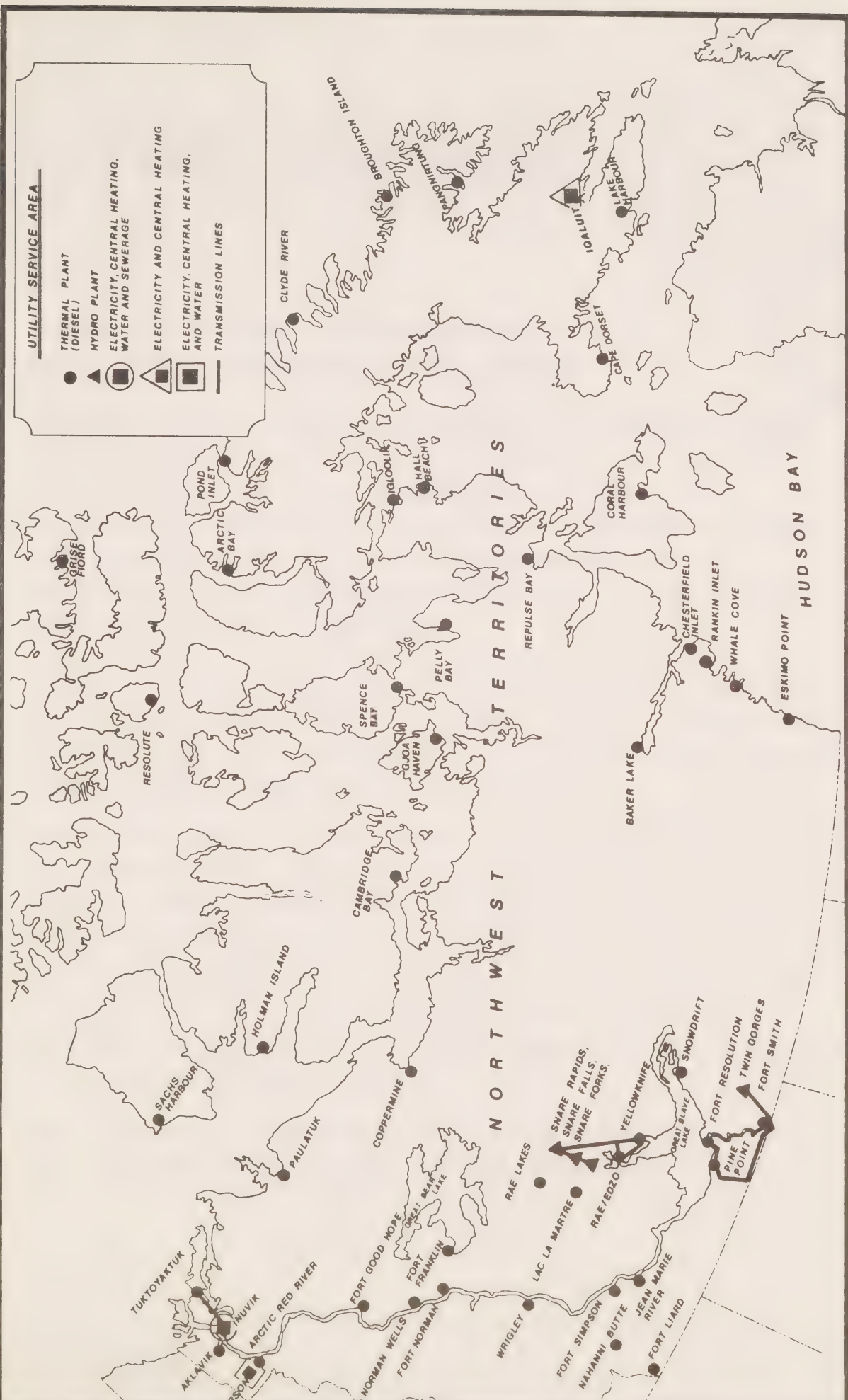
Total Mackenzie Region: 104151 kW (43900 kW hydro; 60251 diesel)

Total Keewatin Region: 10060 kW diesel

Total Baffin Region: 23500 kW diesel

kW = Kilowatt = 1000 watts

MW = megawatt = 1000 kilowatts



UTILITY SERVICE AREA

- THERMAL PLANT (DIESEL)
- ▲ HYDRO PLANT
- ◼ ELECTRICITY, CENTRAL HEATING, WATER AND SEWERAGE
- ◻ ELECTRICITY AND CENTRAL HEATING
- ◼ ELECTRICITY, CENTRAL HEATING, AND WATER
- TRANSMISSION LINES

TUKTOYAKTUK
AKLAVIK
INUVIK
ARCTIC RED RIVER
NORMAN WELLS
FORT NORMAN
FORT FRANKLIN
DEATH BEAR LAKE
FORT GOOD HOPE
PAULATUK
HOLMAN ISLAND
SACKS HARBOUR
RESOLUTE
GRISE FORD
CAMBRIDGE BAY
GLAUCIA HAVEN
SPENCE BAY
PELLE BAY
HALL BEACH
IGLOOLIK
BROUGHTON ISLAND
CLYDE RIVER
REPULSE BAY
CORAL HARBOUR
LAKE HARBOUR
CAPE DORSET
IOALUIT
BAKER LAKE
CHESTERFIELD INLET
RANKIN INLET
WHALE COVE
ESKIMO POINT
HUDSON BAY
SNARE RAPIDS, SNARE FALLS, SNARE FORKS
YELLOWKNIFE
FORT EDZO
LAC LA MARTRE
RAE/EDZO
NANANHI BUTTE
JEAN MARIE
FORT LIARD
WRIGHT
FORT SIMPSON
SNOWDRIFT
FORT RESOLUTION
TWIN GORGES
PINE POINT
FORT SMITH



news release

Date

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For release

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1-8823



BRUMMET AND McKNIGHT CONFIRM SIGNING OF MASTER TUITION AGREEMENT FOR B.C. INDIANS

VICTORIA (June 1, 1988) -- Bill McKnight, federal Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and British Columbia Education Minister Anthony J. Brummet today announced the signing of a Master Tuition Agreement. Under this agreement, the federal government will fund the extension of provincial education services to status Indian students who live on reserves.

"The new agreement ensures that status Indians in British Columbia will have access to the public school system and at the same time provides opportunities for more input into the system by native peoples," said Mr. Brummet.

The federal government accepts financial responsibility for the elementary and secondary education of status Indians who live on reserve or Crown land. As part of this commitment, Canada pays the province a tuition fee for status Indian students who choose to attend public or provincial schools rather than federal or band-operated ones. In British Columbia, some 7,700 status Indian students attended schools run by the province in 1987-88.

The newly signed Master Tuition Agreement significantly improves the original arrangements established in 1969.

...2

First of all, it gives Indian bands and school boards the option of negotiating their own local agreements instead of participating in the province-wide agreement. This allows for greater Indian influence in Indian education.

In conjunction with the federal government, the province will also conduct regular evaluations of Indian students' progress. The province will seek input from the Indian community in the evaluation process, which is considered essential for enabling status Indian students to achieve parity within the education system.

Federal funding for each Indian student enrolled in any class from kindergarten to Grade 12 will match the school district's average per-student cost.

"Both our governments, in consultation with B.C. Indian people, have come together to improve the framework for Indian education in British Columbia," Mr. McKnight concluded. "When we develop Indian education policy, or agreements under that policy, we are building for the future -- laying the foundation for long-term Indian economic and social development. With this federal-provincial agreement, we are taking a major step in that direction."

For further information:

Pam Forward
Minister's Office
Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
(819) 997-0002

Judy Birch
Ministry of Education
British Columbia
(604) 356-2500



Communiqué

-C55

1-8829

CHANGES PROPOSED TO POST-SECONDARY STUDENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

OTTAWA (JUNE 27, 1988) Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, has announced a formal consultation process aimed at updating the Post-Secondary Education Assistance Program.

"I made a promise a year ago to improve this program, and especially to make the most of available resources by encouraging successful education endeavours," said Mr. McKnight. "Through essential Indian input and advice that commitment is being kept."

There are five key objectives in changing the program at this time: to improve the academic success rate of students in the program; to ensure that the program contributes more directly to the goals of Indian self-government and economic self-sufficiency; to ensure that the annual budget is used as effectively and efficiently as possible; to give Indian groups more control over the administration of the program; and finally, to make the program less complex and easier to administer.

.../2

Mr. McKnight also announced a \$103 million budget for the Post-Secondary Student Assistance Program in 1988-89. This budget has consistently grown from less than \$9 million, when the program was first introduced in 1977. An additional \$18.7 million will be provided to students registered under Bill C-31.

But the Minister stressed the federal government's actions cannot be limited to merely spending money. "Such program components as the criteria for assistance, funding levels and duration of assistance must keep pace with the changing needs of post-secondary Indian students, whose numbers have grown to over 13,000 last year from roughly 3,500 ten years earlier," said the Minister. "I am determined that those needs will be met and that the number of graduating Indian students will continue to grow."

Background material outlining the policy and the proposed changes to the program is attached.

Ref.:

Pam Forward
Minister's Office
(819) 997-0002

Information

POST-SECONDARY STUDENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Background

History

In the 1950s, Treasury Board provided Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) limited authority to provide training to Indians and Inuit. Throughout the 1960s and into the 1970s, the volume and scope of training services evolved considerably.

In 1968, in response to the special training needs of Indians, Treasury Board authorized INAC to supplement Department of Manpower and Immigration services. This authority covered the post-secondary education requirements of Indians and Inuit, which were not funded by Manpower.

Further authority was given to INAC in 1972 to make contributions to Band Councils specifically for the provision of post-secondary education services to Indians.

Consultations with Indian students and band representatives in the mid-1970s resulted in the development of Program Circular E-12. It spelled out the policy and guidelines governing INAC's financial assistance to Inuit and registered Canadian Indian post-secondary students -- the Post-Secondary Education Assistance Program (PSEAP).

In 1979, the guidelines were modified to enable INAC to establish its own scale of student living allowances, independent of Canada Employment and Immigration.

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Under these guidelines, post-secondary students receive funding from INAC for tuition and registration fees, books and supplies, special shelter allowances, counselling services, living allowances, transportation and graduate student incentives. Additional allowances are also provided for dependents living with the student.

In a letter to all Chiefs and Councils in 1987, the Minister announced the Department's intention to revise the program. The Minister told Chiefs and Councils that "an improved program of student grants (would) make the most of our resources in the future."

The Minister also announced interim changes to guide the program until final revisions could be designed and implemented. These changes included: the requirement to manage the program within a fixed annual budget; a system of priorities for selecting students; Canadian residency requirements, and the removal of half-salary allowances for graduate students.

Reasons for Change

The department is trying to respond in the best fashion possible to the current needs of native post-secondary students, given the requirement of managing within a fixed annual budget.

First, INAC wants to help improve the rate and quality of academic accomplishments of students supported by the program.

Second, the program will be focussed more directly on the goals of Indian self-government and economic development.

Third, the program gives local decision-makers greater control over administering the Student Assistance Program.

A related proposal will also result in making the program less complex and easier to understand and administer.

Finally, in keeping with the government-wide commitment to fiscal restraint, the department will maintain program costs within an annual funding allocation, but it is anticipated that significant year to year increases will continue as they have in the past.

Summary of Key Proposals

1. Redefinition of the Program's purpose.

Greater emphasis is being placed on successful completion of post-secondary studies culminating in graduation. The objective of the Student Assistance Program is to assist Indians and Inuit in gaining access to post-secondary education and graduation so that they possess the qualifications and skills needed to pursue individual careers and to contribute to the achievement of Indian self-government and economic self-reliance.

2. Stronger emphasis on Indian control.

Indian control will be strengthened by separating the program's operating guidelines from Departmental policy. Indian groups administering the Student Assistance Program at the local level will have the authority to establish their own guidelines, within the framework of the program policy.

Operational matters such as application procedures, student funding priorities and steps for appeals would fall under the local Indian groups' jurisdiction. Policy items such as eligibility criteria, types of assistance and maximum rates of support fall under the Department's program responsibility and will remain consistent across the country.

3. a) Types of assistance.

Full-time students would be eligible for tuition, travel and living expenses. Tuition assistance includes student fees for registration, the cost of books and supplies as well as tuition itself.

Travel grants would be provided to students and their dependents who attend schools away from their permanent residence. Allowances would also be provided to help defray living expenses. Part-time students would be eligible for assistance to cover tuition and the cost of books and supplies.

b) Limits of assistance

The duration of assistance for living expenses and travel would be limited to:

- a) 24 months for those in a two year program;
- b) 32 months for a student in a three year university, college or CEGEP course;
- c) 40 months for a student pursuing a four year university course; or,
- d) 48 months for graduate or professional degrees.

Tuition assistance would not be subject to time limits.

4. Incentives

Two new scholarships are being proposed: one to students who demonstrate academic excellence and the other to those who pursue disciplines related to native self-government or economic reliance.

In addition, a scholarship of up to \$750 will continue to be available to Masters and postgraduate professional students, once per degree program, while doctoral students will be eligible for an incentive of up to \$1,500.

Program Enrolment and Funding Statistics

<u>Year</u>	<u>Students Assisted</u>	<u>Budget (\$ million)</u>
1970-71	1060	0.6
1975-76	2500	4.2
1976-77	2684	8.0
1977-78	3599	9.0
1978-79	4148	10.3
1979-80	4502	12.5
1980-81	4999	17.2
1981-82	5467	25.1
1982-83	6810	33.1
1983-84	8062	42.0
1984-85	8617	52.9
1985-86*	9281	69.9
1986-87*	13,066	81.6
1987-88*	14,074 (yr. end est.)	93.7

* Figures for these years do not include number of Bill C-31 students or their funded amounts.

Roughly 1,000 program participants successfully graduate from post secondary institutions each year. The level of funding in 1988/89 under the Post-Secondary Student Assistance Program is \$103 million. This does not include \$18.7 million to be provided to students registered under Bill C-31.



Communiqué

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1-8831

INDIAN SCHOOL POLICY RESPONDS TO INDIAN CONCERNS

OTTAWA (July 14, 1988) -- In a letter to Indian Bands and Councils, Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Bill McKnight announced today new **School Space Accommodation Standards** and a **Policy for the Provision of Education Facilities**.

The standards reflect Indian concern that previous standards fell short of meeting the curriculum needs of Indian students. The revised policy clarifies existing procedures for the building of new Indian schools, their replacement, renovation and expansion.

"This initiative could not have been arrived at without your input and advice," Minister McKnight told Bands and Councils. "The new standards are an improvement over the old ones as they take into account both curriculum requirements and student enrolment."

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A copy of the Information Kit distributed to all Bands and Councils is attached.

- 30 -

Ref.:

Pam Forward
Minister's Office
(819) 997-0002



Information

Policy for the Provision of Education Facilities and School Space Accommodation Standards

Background

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is responsible for the elementary and secondary education of Indian children who reside on reserves. To this end, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) has built, and continues to maintain, approximately 400 schools on reserves across Canada.

Indian control of Indian education is a key element in the move toward Indian self-government. Evidence of the success of this trend is the fact that over two-thirds of on-reserve schools are now band-operated.

The standards in use since 1978 did not allow sufficient space to accommodate the contemporary educational curriculum of Indian students. It often meant that a Band had to make trade-offs such as a library for a science room, or a gymnasium instead of a home economics or industrial arts room.

Following a period of consultation with Indian leaders, new school accommodation standards have been developed. These standards will result in schools that are better able to respond to the current educational needs of Indian communities.

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As well, a new **Policy for the Provision of Education Facilities** has been drafted. It establishes a system of priorities under which top priority will be given to health and safety requirements followed by such considerations as overcrowding, curriculum requirements and transfers from provincial schools.

The policy initiatives will:

- ° improve school space accommodation standards by taking into account both curriculum requirements and student enrolment; and,
- ° provide a new policy for the construction, replacement, renovation and expansion of Indian schools.

A detailed explanation of both the standards and the policy is attached.



Communiqué

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1-8834

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA'S POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR THE NORTH

OTTAWA (August 2, 1988) -- The federal government's role and objectives in the Yukon and the Northwest Territories is now clearly defined in A Northern Political and Economic Framework, a report released today by the department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

This policy framework has evolved over the years as a response to northerners' aspirations for responsibility over their own affairs and to the nation's need for a strong and viable Canadian community north of 60°N.

Its primary goals are: developing fully responsible northern governments through the transfer of certain federal programs to the territorial governments; settling northern native land claims; promoting economic development; and enhancing Canadian sovereignty.

The Government of Canada formally confirmed its commitment to these principles in June 1987.

- 30 -

For further information, contact:

Pam Forward
Minister's Office
(819) 997-0002



Attachment: A Northern Political and Economic Framework



Communiqué

1-8837

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-1005

McKNIGHT ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR A CANADIAN POLAR RESEARCH COMMISSION

OTTAWA (August 10, 1988) -- The Honourable Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, has announced plans to set up a Canadian Polar Research Commission. This initiative was a major recommendation of The Shield of Achilles, the report of the independent Canadian Polar Research Commission Study led by Vanier Professor Thomas H.B. Symons, Trent University.

In releasing the report, Mr. McKnight acknowledged the widespread positive response to the Symons study and to the idea of a polar research commission. "There seems to be a strong national consensus that such a body could give a significant boost to polar research in Canada and provide needed support to our large and diverse polar research community," he said.

The Canadian Polar Research Commission would play a key role in the development and dissemination of polar knowledge in Canada, linking and focusing the excellent work of existing institutions. Its main tasks will be to monitor the general state of polar research in and about the North and to provide advice to government, industry and institutions of higher learning on a wide range of polar issues. It will also promote Canadian Arctic sovereignty and provide Canada with a higher profile in international circumpolar research and cooperation.

"Professor Symons produced an excellent, solidly based report in a few short months," Mr. McKnight concluded. "He has performed a valuable service to the government, to the North and to the Canadian polar research community."

For further information, please contact:

Pam Forward
Minister's Office
(819) 997-0002

Attachment: The Shield of Achilles: The Report of the Canadian
Polar Research Commission Study



Communiqué

1-8841

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BILL C-123 AND BILL C-150 BECOME LAW

OTTAWA (September 16, 1988) -- Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Bill McKnight announced today that Royal Assent has been accorded two important pieces of legislation affecting Indians. Bill C-123, an Act to Amend the Indian Act respecting minors' trust accounts, and Bill C-150, an Act to Amend Bill C-31 respecting the "death rule" were passed by the Senate and subsequently received Royal Assent this week.

Bill C-123 clarifies the responsibilities of the Minister with respect to Indian minors' trust accounts and increases the preferential share of a spouse of an intestacy. Upon application of a parent or guardian of an Indian minor, the Minister is authorized to make payments to such individuals from trust accounts on behalf of the minor. These payments will be for the maintenance, benefit or advancement of the minor. It will also enable Indian band councils, where they have complied with the requirements of this law, by means of a Band Council Resolution, to authorize the Minister to make such payments to the band council. The preferential share of a spouse on an intestacy will increase from \$2,000 to \$75,000.



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Bill C-150 ensures that the date of death of a person's parents does not affect the entitlement of the person's children or subsequent descendants to be registered as status Indians or band members. The amendment is retroactive to April 17, 1985 so as to ensure justice and fairness not only to future applicants but to those whose applications are currently being processed.

The "death rule" was clearly an oversight and the Minister has moved quickly to prepare this necessary amendment to correct the anomaly. Due to the high level of concern with this issue among individuals and organizations concerned with aboriginal affairs quick passage of the Bill was imperative. The Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, including the opposition critics, and aboriginal organizations most directly involved in this issue have all supported quick remedial legislation.

"The total number of individuals directly affected by this measure is relatively small," the Minister said. "But that is not the main point. The entire purpose behind Bill C-31 was to eliminate discrimination and ensure fairness in the Indian Act. So that if even only one person were being unjustly denied status it would be one too many".

Ref:

Pam Forward
Minister's Office
(819) 997-0002



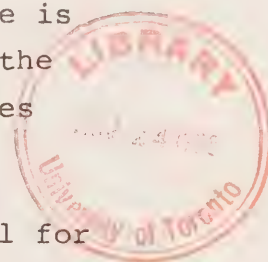
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Communiqué

1-8849

SECOND NATIONAL NORTHERN STUDENT CONFERENCE SCHEDULED

OTTAWA (November 17, 1988) -- The Second National Student Conference on Northern Studies will be held in the Government Conference Centre, November 23-24, 1988. The conference is co-sponsored by Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS).



A new award, the first Polar Studies Undergraduate Medal for Canada, will be presented at the conference banquet November 24. This award by the Canadian Northern Studies Trust of ACUNS is to encourage northern studies at the undergraduate level at Canadian universities.

The keynote address during the conference, November 24, will be given by Dr. A.W. May, President, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council and lunchtime speakers will include Dr. Jim Basinger, paleobiologist with the University of Saskatchewan and Mr. Pierre Lapointe, Director, Polar Continental Shelf Project.

Some of the specific topics to be discussed include: the role of women in the Klondike; communications technology in Canada's Inuit communities; Inuit masks and cultural change; ground penetrating radar in permafrost regions; sub-arctic lakes and sewage loading; airborne pollutants in the sub-arctic; establishing sovereignty in the Canadian Arctic; Inuit knowledge of waterfowl ecology; caribou exploitation in the Yukon; production of greenhouse crops in northern Canada; vegetation of a polar oasis on Ellesmere Island.

More than 80 student papers will be presented at the conference - with students coming from 23 universities across Canada and two from the University of Alaska. The disciplines covered by the student papers will range from the biological and physical sciences to social sciences and humanities, engineering and health.

The first such conference was held in 1986 and proved extremely successful. These conferences bring together many of the next generation of Canada's northern specialists. By meeting with their peers and faculty of other disciplines engaged in northern studies, the students will gain further knowledge of the North at a time when northern Canada is becoming increasingly more important on a number of national fronts, from sovereignty to defence and from native land claims to climatic change.

Simultaneous translation will be available for all proceedings. A full list of papers to be presented is also available upon request to ACUNS.

ref.:

Harald Finkler
Indian and Northern
Affairs Canada
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Guy Brassard
Association of Canadian Universities
for Northern Studies
(613) 238-3525



Communiqué

CAI
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- C55

1-8902

NORTHERN SCIENCE AWARD WINNER ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA (January 19, 1989) -- Bill McKnight, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today that Father Guy Mary-Rousselière, a resident of Pond Inlet and a member of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, is the winner of the 1988 Northern Science Award. The award is presented annually to an individual who has made significant contributions in promoting knowledge and understanding about the Canadian North through work in the sciences, including the social sciences and humanities.

Father Mary-Rousselière has contributed extensively to the scientific knowledge and cultural preservation of Inuit history through his archaeological excavations and writing.

The ceremony for the 1988 award honouring Father Mary-Rousselière celebrates the fifth anniversary of the Northern Science Award. The award consists of a silver Centenary Medal and a \$5,000 prize.



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Recipients are chosen by a five-member selection committee that includes northerners and represents professions involved in expanding our basic understanding of northern science. The board is currently chaired by Dr. T.H.B. Symons of Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario.

The Northern Science Award was established in 1983 to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the first International Polar Year (IPY), 1882 - 1883. During that year, 15 expeditions were sponsored by 11 different nations. Each group of explorers travelled to Arctic or Antarctic regions, where they conducted coordinated scientific research. It marked a new era of international cooperation in the scientific community.

This award recognizes past achievements and also emphasizes the importance of research and knowledge to the future of Canada's North.

- 30-

Background information attached

Ref.: Pam Forward
Minister's Office
(819) 997-0002



Communiqué

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1-8908

YUKON CLAIM AGREEMENT-IN-PRINCIPLE RATIFIED

OTTAWA (March 16, 1989) -- The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Honourable Pierre H. Cadieux announced today that the federal government has ratified the Council for Yukon Indians' (CYI) Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement-in-Principle (AIP).

The package includes among other things: cash compensation of \$232 million; 41,439.81 square kilometres (16,000 square miles) of land of which 25,899.88 square kilometres (10,000 square miles) includes subsurface ownership; provisions related to hunting, fishing, trapping and forestry; Indian participation in management of renewable resources in the Yukon; taxation provisions; surrender of aboriginal claims to over 92 per cent of Yukon; and an obligation by government to negotiate self-government agreements with the bands.

Mr. Cadieux noted, "Since becoming Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, I undertook, as my first priority, to obtain federal ratification of the CYI Agreement-in-Principle as I am firmly committed to the negotiation of land claim settlements. I am pleased to report that this undertaking has been met and the Agreement-in-Principle has now been ratified by all the parties."

The AIP was ratified unconditionally by the CYI in December 1988 and was subsequently ratified by the Yukon Territorial Government (YTG) in January of this year.

"I believe this Agreement-in-Principle is balanced and fair and respects the interests of the CYI, non-natives and industry in Yukon. With ratification completed, we can now begin to make arrangements to formally sign the official documents and to work with Yukon bands and the CYI toward final agreements," added Mr. Cadieux. "This is a major step forward in finalizing a settlement agreement which will enhance the economic development of Yukon."

-30-

Ref.: Maryse Pesant
Press Secretary
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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS (CYI) AGREEMENT-IN-PRINCIPLE

Background:

The CYI comprehensive land claim proposal, "Together Today For Our Children Tomorrow", was accepted by the federal government for negotiation in 1973. An Agreement-in-Principle was reached in 1984 but failed to be ratified by Yukon Indian Bands because of concerns over the issues of self-government and extinguishment of aboriginal rights. As a result of the December 1986 Comprehensive Claims Policy and the Yukon negotiating mandate approved by Cabinet in May 1987, the CYI entered active negotiations once more in August 1987.

In October 1988, negotiators for all three parties -- the CYI, the Yukon Territorial Government (YTG) and the federal government -- initialled a package of eighteen sub-agreements. The outstanding issues, including financial compensation and taxation provisions were resolved on November 8, 1988, at a meeting with former Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Bill McKnight, Tony Penikett, leader of the Yukon Territorial Government and Mike Smith, Chairperson of the Council for Yukon Indians. The package, now containing 24 sub-agreements, is the resulting Agreement-in-Principle (AIP).

The CYI ratified the AIP in December 1988 and YTG accepted the agreement in January 1989. The federal government ratified the AIP in March 1989. The AIP will provide the basis for the negotiation of an "Umbrella Final Agreement" and subsequent Final Agreements with each of the 13 bands.

Highlights:

As a result, the CYI will receive the following:

- \$232 million (in 1988 dollars) of cash compensation of which \$1 million will be provided upon signature of the AIP.
- 41,439.81 square kilometres (16,000 square miles) of total land quantum of which 25,899.88 square kilometres (10,000 square miles) will include subsurface rights; any aboriginal claims will be surrendered over all other Yukon lands.
- Obligation by government to enter into negotiations concerning self-government arrangements with each Yukon First Nation which so requests.
- Participation in the management of renewable resources in Yukon.
- A share of royalty revenues that will accrue to the Yukon Government once the transfer to the territories occurs.
- Preferential harvesting allocations for some species, subject to conservation needs.

A detailed summary of the Agreement-in-Principle outlining the 24 sub-agreements will be available at the official signing ceremony.

COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS
COMPREHENSIVE LAND CLAIM

Comprehensive Claims Process

Comprehensive claims agreements continue a process that has been evolving for more than two centuries. The claims process involves negotiating settlements between government and aboriginal peoples in Canada. These settlements are meant to result in a clarification of the rights of natives and non-natives with respect to land and resources. Comprehensive claims negotiations are conducted with aboriginal groups that continue to use and occupy traditional lands and whose aboriginal title has not been dealt with by treaty or superseded by law.

It is expected that the negotiated settlements will provide the aboriginal groups with land, money, wildlife harvesting rights, participation in environmental and wildlife management, and some subsurface rights as well as (or instead of) a share of revenues from non-renewable resources. Settlements represent a way for aboriginal peoples to obtain lasting protection for their traditional land-based interests and, at the same time, secure rights and benefits that will assist them to chart their socioeconomic development.

The federal government's 1986 Comprehensive Land Claims Policy guides the negotiation of native claims. It seeks to achieve agreements that will ensure fair treatment of native interests and avoid grievances in the future.

The claims process begins when a native organization prepares and submits a statement of claim that identifies the claimant group and its requirements. After the claim has been examined for validity by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Department of Justice, the claimant organization will be notified of its acceptance or rejection. If accepted, negotiations will begin when the claim moves up on the

list of accepted claims to become one of the six claims in active negotiation. (The department has sufficient resources to negotiate only six claims at any one time.) The initial negotiations will be directed toward a framework agreement, outlining the scope and parameters of substantive negotiations toward an Agreement-In-Principle (AIP) that will essentially contain almost all of the features of the eventual settlement package. After some review and refinement by all parties, it will become the final agreement that will be enacted into legislation and receive constitutional protection. The final phase is the implementation of the Settlement Legislation.

Background on the Council for Yukon Indians Claim

The Yukon Native Brotherhood (YNB) was formed in 1970 to represent status Indians, followed by the formation of the Yukon Association for Non-Status Indians (YANSI) in 1972. The Council for Yukon Indians (CYI) was formed in 1973 to represent all 12 Yukon bands for the purpose of negotiating this claim. The non-status Indians joined with CYI in 1975.

The CYI formally presented the federal government with their 1973 document entitled "Together Today For Our Children Tomorrow" -- a statement of their aboriginal rights. This document of native principles and philosophy provided a basis for a political settlement by negotiation of a comprehensive land claim in the Yukon Territory.

Through the claim, CYI sought to retain certain lands that would be controlled at the band level, to participate in the management of both renewable and non-renewable resources and to provide for native economic development through training programs and cash compensation. The Yukon native people wanted to protect their traditional values and lifestyle, while also protecting a basis for future political and economic growth.

The Yukon Indian comprehensive claim was accepted for negotiation in 1973. Several attempts were made to establish an overall framework for settlement, with little success until 1980. Intensive negotiations with CYI achieved a detailed Agreement-In-Principle in 1984.

Although the Agreement-In-Principle was ratified by the federal government, the Yukon Indian Bands were unable to reach a consensus on the terms of the 1984 agreement. The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development suspended negotiations in December 1984 in order to permit all parties time to assess the situation.

In 1985, a memorandum of understanding was requested by and submitted to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development by the CYI and the Yukon Territorial Government. Although the Minister did not sign this document, he did approve the memorandum as the basis for the resumption of negotiations on issues within existing policy. Negotiations officially resumed in January 1986.

The federal government announced its 1986 Comprehensive Land Claims Policy to reinforce its continuing commitment to negotiated settlements of comprehensive land claims in Canada.

The comprehensive claims policy was followed in May 1987 by a new mandate for negotiation of the CYI claim. Although the mandate is based upon the 1984 Agreement-In-Principle, it also reflects major areas for renegotiation in line with the new claims policy. It permits a new approach to the claim that provides for negotiation of an Agreement-In-Principle on territory-wide issues which would then form a basis for "umbrella" settlement legislation to which individual bands would adhere after negotiating those issues that are band-specific.

Michael Whittington was appointed chief federal negotiator in July 1987. Pursuant to the approval of a mandate and the appointment of Mr. Whittington, negotiations resumed and an Agreement-In-Principle was concluded at the end of November 1988. The Agreement-In-Principle provides for \$232 million in cash compensation; 41,439.81 square kilometres (16,000 square miles) of lands on which Yukon Indians will retain any aboriginal title that previously existed; participation of Yukon Indians on various lands and wildlife boards; and an obligation by government to enter into negotiations concerning self-government agreements with individual Yukon First Nations that request such negotiations.

The AIP was ratified by the CYI in December 1988 followed by the YTG's acceptance in mid-January. The federal government agreed to sign the AIP in March 1989. With the signature of all three parties, negotiations will proceed towards an "Umbrella Final Agreement" containing territory-wide provisions and 13 band final agreements. As well, negotiations will progress toward self-government agreements.

Information on the Council for Yukon Indians Comprehensive Land Claim is one of a series of information sheets produced by the Communications Branch, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. For more information, contact:

Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development
Public Enquiries Kiosk
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Telephone: (819) 997-0380

QS-6047-018-EE1



Communiqué

CAI

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1-8915

CADIEUX SAYS THERE IS "COMMON GROUND" TO DEAL WITH NEW EDUCATION POLICY

OTTAWA (26 April, 1989) -- The Honourable Pierre H. Cadieux, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, appeared before the first session of the newly-formed Parliamentary Committee on Aboriginal Affairs today to discuss the new Post-Secondary Student Assistance Policy. Mr. Cadieux said he is proud of his Department's post-secondary education program and "welcomes the work of the committee in bringing all sides closer together" in better understanding the new policy.

Mr. Cadieux told the committee that there is "common ground" between the native leaders and his Department regarding this program, "a program to which everyone is committed", and underlined his belief that "remaining problems can be worked out".

Mr. Cadieux admitted that "a good deal of misunderstanding" has led to criticism of the new policy. He reiterated his commitment that "all eligible Indian students will have access to post-secondary assistance" and indicated that he is "prepared to consider any specific inequities in the present policy if any are brought to my attention." He emphasized that the new policy will encourage more students to graduate, especially in areas of critical shortage but great importance.

- 30 -

Ref:

Maryse Pesant
Minister's Office
(819) 997-0002





Communiqué

CAI
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1-8916



ALEXANDER TRIBE SIGNS TRIBAL-GOVERNMENT FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

ALEXANDER, ALBERTA (May 23, 1989) -- The Honourable Pierre H. Cadieux, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) and Allan Paul, Chief of the Alexander Tribe, signed a tribal-government framework agreement today at a ceremony at the Alexander Reserve in Alberta.

In signing this framework agreement, both parties have agreed to enter into a process of negotiations which may lead to a renewed relationship and new tribal-government arrangements for the Alexander community. Although there are other Indian self-government arrangements already in existence, the Alexander initiative is the first of its kind under the federal guidelines approved by Cabinet in June 1988.

Alexander has proven to be a leader in developing innovative measures to increase their local control and decision-making. It is currently managing the full range of programs available to it under current authorities.

At the signing ceremony, Mr. Cadieux underlined the commitment of the Alexander Tribe, "Your drive and determination have made you a leader among Indian communities. You have already done much within existing authorities to take control of your affairs."

Chief Allan Paul proudly spoke on behalf of his community.

"There is a need for unity in Indian communities. Any new arrangements will not be successful unless a strong foundation is built within the community itself. I am pleased that the Government of Canada is taking steps to ensure that this is a community-driven process."

Considerable time and effort has gone into the development and advancement of the Alexander community's vision of the future. It has been a long process during which Alexander has been careful to lay strong foundations in the community to prepare for the building of a new and effective relationship between Alexander and the federal government.

Ref:

Maryse Pesant
Minister's Office
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ALEXANDER TRIBAL GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS COMMUNITY SELF-GOVERNMENT FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT

Introduction

On May 23, 1989, the Government of Canada and the Alexander Tribal Government signed an "Agreement on an Agenda and Process for the Research, Development and Negotiation of Indian Self-Government Arrangements". This document is also known as a framework agreement and forms the basis for the research, development, and negotiation of a tribal government arrangement for the Alexander community.

Background

Considerable time and effort have been expended by the Alexander community in producing its vision for the future. Alexander's Chief and Council, along with a dedicated group of tribal officials, have been intimately involved throughout the process. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) has also made a substantial commitment to the community in terms of technical support and financial assistance. Since the spring of 1985, Chief and Council have had numerous meetings with officials from DIAND and the community. Throughout the process Alexander has concentrated on laying strong foundations in the community to prepare for the building of a new and effective tribal government.

The Alexander community first indicated its interest in self-government in January 1985. In July 1986, the community submitted its proposal which described, in general, its principles and tribal government aspirations. By the summer of 1987 Alexander had identified the areas for research, development and negotiation from which a new tribal government might emerge.

Over the past two years, the Alexander Tribal Chief and Council have made certain that the people of Alexander have had the opportunity to present their ideas concerning the development of what they term a tribal government. The community has developed a mechanism which involves continuous discussion on the process.

The Framework Agreement

Alexander's framework documentation consists of five major elements:

- o a discussion paper setting out the scope of authorities sought in 21 areas of jurisdiction;
- o parameters for negotiations;
- o tribal council resolution in support of participation in the process;
- o work plan;
- o funding to support the reserach, development and negotiations.

The people and elders of the Alexander community, through family representation and in conjunction with the Chief and Council, have indicated that they support pursuing the research, development and negotiation of a tribal government arrangement.

Purpose and Objective

The federal government and the Alexander community have agreed to pursue the further research, development and negotiation of tribal government arrangements based on the framework agreement. The objective is to arrive at an agreement-in-principle for a new tribal government arrangement.

Discussion Paper

The Alexander discussion paper defines as clearly as possible what is on the agenda for research, development and negotiations. It establishes a common starting point and outlines what the process is intended to achieve.

Essential Elements

The following are considered by the federal government as essential to Indian government and must be included in any final self-government arrangements:

- a) institutions of government;
- b) legal capacity;
- c) elections;
- d) membership;
- e) financial accountability;
- f) land title and management;
- g) federal financing and implementation.

The Alexander community has indicated areas which it considers essential over and above those identified by the federal government.

The Alexander community and the Department continue to discuss the mechanism which may be required for establishing Alexander's new governmental authorities. A new tribal government arrangement could contain:

- o federal enabling legislation to provide a statutory base for the authorities exercised by Alexander's Council;
- o a tribal constitution to describe the principles and procedures under which the Alexander Council will operate;
- o a bilateral agreement with the federal government to provide more flexibility to Alexander on financial arrangements and provisions for implementation.
- o a provision that the Indian Act would continue to apply in areas not covered by enabling legislation; and
- o other practical arrangements.

A process has been developed by which parties can reach an agreement-in-principle.

Ratification of the Agreement-in-Principle

Any agreement reached between the negotiators will not come into effect until it is ratified by all parties.

- o The tribe ratifies the agreement by way of a existing legislation or an alternative manner of ratification as mutually agreed upon by the Minister and the tribe.
- o Once approved by the Alexander community, the agreement will be submitted to the Federal Cabinet for ratification and authority in order that further steps, as may be required to implement the agreement-in-principle, may be carried out.

Conclusion

The Alexander community is now entering into discussions based upon the "Agreement on an Agenda and Process for the Research, Development and Negotiation of Indian Government and Negotiation of Indian Government Arrangements". It is expected that the result will be the attainment of practical benefits for its members through the establishment of a new tribal government.

This document was prepared to provide general information only, for additional information refer to specific documents or contact the:

Public Information Kiosk
Department of Indian Affairs and
Northern Development
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4
(819) 997-0380

or

Rene Paul
Alexander Tribal Council Development
Box 150
Morinville, Alberta
T0G 1P0
PH (403)939-5887 FAX (403)939-6166

ALEXANDER FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

- The Agreement on an Agenda and Process for the Research, Development and Negotiation of an Agreement-in-Principle on Indian Government Arrangements (framework agreement) is an agreement between the Alexander Tribe and the federal government to enter into substantive negotiations on new self-government arrangements.
- The framework agreement identifies the parties to the negotiations and describes the subject matters to be negotiated. It also outlines the process, agenda and timeframes for the negotiations.
- Over the next year, the negotiations will focus on essential subject matters, specifically: legal status, institutions of government, membership, management of lands and resources, and financial arrangements.
- The following summarizes the key elements of the Alexander framework proposal:

Legal Capacity The current Indian Act does not define the legal capacity and status of bands or band councils nor their interrelationship. Therefore, to better define its legal capacity Alexander wishes to assume the powers of a natural person.

Institutions Alexander proposes to reorganize its government by establishing a legislative body of elected representatives to be directly accountable to its membership. This body would include an advisory elders' group with functions similar to those of a senate. Powers would be vested in the Chief and Council. Some management authorities and responsibilities would be delegated to appointed bodies such as boards, commissions or committees. One of these would be an administrative body which would carry out the operational functions of the band council.

Elections

Alexander currently has authority to elect its Chief and Council by custom, however, they may wish to revise their election procedures to better reflect cultural and democratic processes and raise the age of majority to 21. Alexander wishes to establish longer terms of office (possibly four years instead of two) with a rotation system of elections for half the tribal council (possibly at two-year intervals) to increase the effectiveness of the governing body. They propose to have the Chief elected by the entire membership and the council elected by constituency.

Membership

The current Indian Act provides for bands to enact membership rules and maintain their own band lists. Alexander currently controls its membership under these provisions and wishes to include most of these rules in its constitution. Alexander wishes its membership code to be consistent with section 10 of the Indian Act and the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Lands

Alexander wishes the title to reserve land to remain vested in the Crown in right of Canada. They have identified three categories of land they would wish to establish:

- category 1: reserve land
- category 2: purchased land given reserve status
- category 3: purchased land held in fee simple

With respect to category 1 and 2 lands, Alexander wishes to have joint tribe/federal government management in some areas and exclusive band management in other areas. Alexander wants to manage category 3 lands exclusively.

**Financial
Accountability**

Procedures to ensure financial accountability will be provided for in the tribal constitution. Alexander proposes to do this through annual public audits and quarterly financial and program reviews for community presentation.

**Financial
Arrangements**

Alexander wishes financial arrangements designed to provide a high degree of predictability, which would be reviewed annually. They wish the funds to be provided on a transfer payment basis. The level of funding will be determined through negotiation.

ALEXANDER - COMMUNITY PROFILE

LOCATION: 30 Km Northwest of Edmonton, Alberta
Mailing Address: Box 510
Morinville, Alberta
T0G 1P0
Phone: (403) 934-5887

POPULATION: 875, with approximately 600 on reserve

**LINGUISTIC
CHARACTERISTIC:** Cree

CHIEF: Allan Roger Paul

COUNCIL: Terry Newborn
Harvey Burnstick
Victoria Arcand
(Joseph) Martin Arcand
Tony (Antoine) Arcand
Leo Bruno

TERM OF OFFICE: Three (3) years

RESERVE: - Approximately 18,000 acres
- mainly agricultural land
- limited oil and gas revenues

BAND AUTHORITY: Band administers approximately
\$4 million in Departmental funding.

PROGRAMS MANAGED: Social Development
Capital and O&M
Economic Development
Child Welfare in agreement with
Yellowhead Tribal Council and Province
Education: Band-operated school
(K4-Grade 11)

NOTE: Education program has received international recognition and band was presented with an award in India at the 3rd World Education Conference. Culture and community involvement are key components of program.

Undertaking a transfer of health programs from National Health & Welfare.

Enacted a number of by-laws (8) to control on-reserve activities.

Only band in Alberta with Section 60 authority under the Indian Act for land management.

AFFILIATIONS:

Yellowhead Tribal Council
Indian Association of Alberta
Alberta Industrial Investment Corp.
Agri-Business Development Corp.
Indian Equity Foundation
Alberta Industrial Investment Corp.
Kapahtakaw Ltd.

POLICING:

Policing carried out by RCMP with a special native constable appointment.

**OTHER SERVICES
ON RESERVE:**

Dwellings for the aged, store, daycare services, telephone, TV, radio, homemaker's service, clergy, a social worker, alcohol counsellors, and community health representatives.



Communiqué

1-8920

HISTORIC AGREEMENTS REACHED BETWEEN FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND FEDERATION OF SASKATCHEWAN INDIAN NATIONS

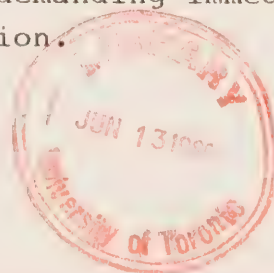
REGINA (June 7, 1989) -- The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND), Pierre H. Cadieux, and the Chief of the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations (FSIN), Roland Crowe, announced today that they had reached three historic agreements in Saskatchewan related to treaty issues, to the establishment of a Treaty Commissioner's Office and to Indian post-secondary education.

The first and foremost of these accords is a Memorandum of Agreement and Understanding to establish a bilateral process on treaties. This process will allow for the review and the investigation of the issues which exist between the Federal Crown and the Treaty Indian Nations of Saskatchewan.

Because of the scope of the work involved, DIAND and the FSIN have agreed to the establishment of an Office of the Treaty Commissioner, the second of these historic agreements. The objective of this independent Office will be to make progress on matters related to treaties "by directing the process of resolution on the issues and by making recommendations to the Minister and the Treaty Indians".

Both groups agree that the critical areas demanding immediate attention are land entitlements and education.

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The third agreement is a Letter of Understanding concerning the post-secondary education of Treaty Indians in Saskatchewan. The letter outlines the bilateral process which will allow discussions to take place between the Government of Canada and the FSIN. This process will deal with issues of immediate concern, and also look into long-term policy improvements.

In a speech to a committee of Saskatchewan Indian leaders, Minister Cadieux stated: "In regards to the establishment of the bilateral process to deal with treaty issues and the establishment of a Treaty Commissioner's Office, I feel this to be a precedent-setting event. The FSIN is the first Indian group to enter into this type of discussion." Cadieux also expressed a hope that the Saskatchewan efforts are recognized and spark the realization in other First Nations that the federal government is open and forthcoming with them.

FSIN Chief Roland Crowe welcomed the government's initiative, saying this is the first opportunity the Indian people have had to directly discuss treaty issues on a one-to-one basis. Chief Crowe is optimistic the negotiations will result in some very positive activity in areas which have long presented some difficulty to both Indian people, and the people in surrounding communities.

The Chief is particularly encouraged with the decision to set up an Office of the Treaty Commissioner, as that has long been a Federation goal. As well, addressing the immediate needs pertaining to post-secondary education are also viewed as a first, but very positive, step towards solution of the educational needs of Indian people.

Ref:

Maryse Pesant
Minister's Office
DIAND
(819) 997-0002

Keith Howell
Communications Co-ordinator
FSIN
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Communiqué

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IA
- C55



1-8921

THELON AND KAZAN RIVERS NAMED TO CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM

OTTAWA (June 15, 1989) -- The Thelon and Kazan Rivers were named to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System today at a meeting of the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board, held near Sydney, Nova Scotia. The Canadian Heritage Rivers System is a federal, provincial, and territorial program which recognizes Canadian rivers of outstanding natural, cultural and recreational value.

The nomination was put forth by the federal Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Pierre H. Cadieux, and territorial Minister of Economic Development and Tourism, Gordon Wray, with the support of Baker Lake Mayor David Simailak.

A year of intense research by the community of Baker Lake went into documenting the rivers' significance. The federal Department of the Environment and the Government of the Northwest Territories Department of Economic Development and Tourism provided financial support and staff assistance.

"The community should be applauded for its effort over the last year," said Mr. Cadieux. "Community support and cooperation have been remarkable, and it marks the first time that such a nomination has been initiated by a community."

"For generations, we have lived and relied on these two rivers," said Mr. Simailak. "The waterways are an important part of our cultural heritage and today are used for fishing, hunting, trapping, travelling, and camping."

Both rivers have played a role in early Canadian exploration. Explorer Samuel Hearne and scientist J.B. Tyrell both travelled the Kazan and Thelon area.

The rivers, with the plentiful wildlife and evidence of past cultures, are also popular with the wilderness canoeists. Excellent fishing for grayling, trophy-sized lake trout and Arctic char exists.

"These rivers represent unmatched tourism opportunities for the community which are compatible with our unique Northern lifestyles and traditions," said Mr. Wray. "With careful, sustainable development and management, the rivers will attract wilderness canoeists from around the world."

The two barrenland rivers are located in the Keewatin region of the N.W.T. and flow via Baker Lake into western Hudson Bay.

The portion of the Thelon River designated as a Canadian Heritage River runs for 550 kilometres through the Thelon Game Sanctuary to the community of Baker Lake. The sanctuary, established in 1927, protects critical habitats, and species such as muskox, moose, wolf and grizzly bears.

The Heritage River section of the Kazan River flows some 600 km through the rugged Canadian shield of the Central Arctic. This river was the original home of the Caribou Inuit, the first people to live year round on the barrenlands. The area's

archaeological record is rich and varied, showing many signs of past occupation.

A management plan for the two rivers will be developed over the next two years by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism in order to finalize the designation of the rivers to the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. Extensive community consultations and input from other groups interested in the area will be used in developing the plan.

- 30 -

Ref:

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Communiqué

CAI
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1-8930



INDIAN POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION POLICY AMENDED

OTTAWA (September 12, 1989) -- The Honourable Pierre H. Cadieux, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development today announced immediate changes to the Post-Secondary Student Assistance Policy, retroactive to September 1, 1989.

Shortly after announcing the policy in March 1989, in response to Indian concerns, the Minister indicated that he was prepared to consider any specific inequities or cases of individual hardship resulting from the present policy if any were brought to his attention. He also stated his commitment to review the entire policy document to address more fundamental concerns and issues in consultation with interested Indian groups over the long-term.

"The changes being announced today are a direct result of several meetings with, and submissions from, Indian groups," said the Minister.

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Indian groups who accepted the Minister's invitation to provide recommendations for change have reached consensus on an interim report. After review, the Minister has agreed to implement nine changes immediately. Other recommendations will require further discussion before they can come into effect.

The nine immediate changes to the policy are as follows:

- Flexibility will be provided in the policy to allow Indian administering organizations to establish their own rate structures, which may exceed the rates set out in the policy, but not exceed their own total budget allocations. This will allow administering organizations to tailor the degree of assistance for individuals that require special support for such things as extraordinary child care support expenses, emergency travel for personal and family illness and bereavement, and high rental rates for large families.
- The "months of assistance" provision of the E-12 Guidelines will continue to apply to students who enrolled under that policy, provided they continue to be successful in their current program of studies.
- A single parent or families where both parents are students who received more assistance under the old policy because of the specific child care allowance will be assisted at the level provided under the old policy. This will provide interim relief for particular cases of hardship for this academic year, pending the outcome of a study on child care expenses.

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- The policy will be clarified to ensure that all post-secondary programs of at least one year duration leading to a certificate, diploma or degree will be eligible for assistance.
- The policy will clearly state that support is provided for Masters and Doctorate degrees.
- The appeals process will be clarified, as recommended by the Indian groups.
- The term "Treaty/Status Indians" will be used to describe all students who are registered Indians and eligible to apply for support under this policy.
- The policy will indicate that full tuition, registration and tutorial fees will be provided to qualifying students.
- The name of the policy will be changed to "The Post-Secondary Student Support Program" and it will state that the University and College Entrance Preparation Program is an integral part of post-secondary support to Indian students.

Mr. Cadieux also made a commitment to continuing the bilateral process over the longer term to discuss and resolve remaining concerns. A review of child care support will immediately be undertaken. Counselling and administrative support, high rent areas, incentives and scholarships, levels of support and daily travel costs will also be the subject of further discussions in the bilateral process.

- 4 -

Mr. Cadieux, in receiving the interim report from Indian groups, noted that he is acting on those recommendations that can be implemented immediately and that the report itself will form the basis for continuing discussions in the months ahead.

- 30 -

Ref.:

Maryse Pesant

Minister's Office

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POST-SECONDARY STUDENT ASSISTANCE POLICY

- ♦ In April 1989, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced a process of bilateral discussions with Indian organizations on:
 - i) the need for changes in the short-term to avoid hardship to individual students because of the new post-secondary education policy;
 - ii) a process for discussing long-term policy changes and the establishment of a data base.
- ♦ Bilateral Agreements were signed with six political organizations: the Indian Association of Alberta, the Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, the Dakota-Ojibway Tribal Council, the Union of Ontario Indians, Grand Council Treaty No. 3 of Ontario, the Institut Éducatif et Culturel Attikamek-Montagnais and with the National Indian Education Forum. Each has provided a report on short-term changes.
- ♦ Also, outside the formal process, submissions have been received from Treaty No. 8 in Alberta, the Six Nations Council of Ontario and the Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council in British Columbia.
- ♦ At a meeting in Ottawa on August 25, 1989 representatives of the various organizations and the Department identified a number of areas of common concern regarding short-term changes.

- ♦ On September 7 and 8, 1989, at a second meeting in Saskatoon the Indian organizations reached consensus on a set of recommendations which was sent to the Minister.
- ♦ The Department will act on a number of the recommendations immediately, e.g., flexibility to administer rates, eligibility of one-year programs, funding of Ph.D. Studies, ensuring continuing assistance to students funded under the previous program, ensuring no reduction in allowances to single parents or couples with dependents who are both students, a more detailed appeals process and clarification of tuition costs.
- ♦ The remaining recommendations will be the basis for continuing discussions on the policy over the next few months. Special studies on child care and counselling will support these discussions.



Communiqué

1-8935

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NORTHERN SCIENCE AWARD WINNER ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA (November 9, 1989) -- Dr. William O. Pruitt Jr., Professor of Zoology from the University of Manitoba, is this year's recipient of the Northern Science Award. Pierre H. Cadieux, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, will make the presentation in a ceremony at the Lester B. Pearson Building, this evening.

The Northern Science Award is presented annually to an individual who, through his or her work in the sciences (including the social sciences and humanities), has made a significant contribution to knowledge and understanding of the Canadian North. This year's ceremony honouring Dr. Pruitt marks the sixth anniversary of the Award, which consists of a Centenary Medal and a \$5,000 cash prize.

Dr. Pruitt has been teaching courses on Mammalogy and Boreal Ecology at the University of Manitoba since 1969. Along with the significant academic contributions he makes through lectures and scholarly papers, Dr. Pruitt also extends his knowledge into the community through the articles he publishes in popular journals and the courses he teaches on wilderness survival.

.../2

Minister Cadieux notes that, in addition to earning scholarly acclaim, "Dr. Pruitt has instilled in many of his students a love and respect for the land and animals of the North."

A five-member selection committee, this year chaired by Dr. T.H.B. Symons of Trent University, chose Dr. Pruitt for his contributions and experience relevant to achievements in northern science. The committee is composed of northerners as well as representatives from professions involved in expanding basic understanding of northern science.

The Northern Science Award and Centenary Medal was established in 1983 to mark the hundredth anniversary of the International Polar Year (1882-83). Between August 1, 1882, and September 1, 1883, the first world-wide coordinated scientific enterprise took place when 11 countries established 12 stations in the Arctic and two in the Antarctic and carried out simultaneous observations in the earth sciences.

This award, an acknowledgement of achievement, also seeks to encourage research, understanding and development for the future of Canada's North.

Contact:

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Minister's Office
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Communiqué



1-8936

LOOKING NORTH: CANADA'S ARCTIC COMMITMENT

OTTAWA (November 22, 1989) -- Pierre H. Cadieux, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, today released a new publication on Canada's North entitled Looking North: Canada's Arctic Commitment. The publication provides highlights of the federal government's policies and activities in Canada's North.

"I am especially pleased with Looking North: Canada's Arctic Commitment because it affirms and illustrates the ongoing commitment of the federal government to Northern political and economic development", said Mr. Cadieux.

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Looking North is a reference tool illustrated with maps, charts and photographs designed to give an overview of the extent and scope of the federal government's Arctic activities. It will prove useful to a wide range of users, including journalists, teachers, librarians, students, Indian and Inuit associations and institutions with interests in Canada's North, both in Canada and abroad.

The Northern Political and Economic Framework, released in 1988, outlined the Canadian government's policy in the North and expressed the need for a report on the relationship of government activities in the North to Canadian foreign policy and Arctic sovereignty. Looking North: Canada's Arctic Commitment fulfils this need.

For Information:

Maryse Pesant
Press Attaché
Minister's Office
(819) 997-0002

BACKGROUND: LOOKING NORTH: CANADA'S ARCTIC COMMITMENT.

The Yukon and the Northwest Territories together contain 40 per cent of Canada's land mass but only 0.3 per cent of its population.

The ongoing commitment of the federal government to ensuring northern political and economic development and the effective management of our Arctic lands and waters are the primary topics of discussion in Looking North: Canada's Arctic Commitment.

This book highlights both the change and the continuity in the federal government's involvement in the North by providing a detailed introduction and overview of current policy and activities of DIAND and other federal government departments.

In recent years, the federal government has re-evaluated its role in the North and begun a process of devolving provincial-type powers to the territorial governments. Ongoing progress in their political development is a major theme of the book.

Negotiation and settlement of comprehensive claims are fundamental to the North's political and economic development, and progress on them is discussed in Looking North.

Issues such as participation in a circumpolar community, where the unique concerns of life in a northern environment are the focus, are also raised. The rapid pace of development and technological change in the North necessitates international interaction on northern problems and opportunities.

The northern economy receives attention in the areas of land use, gas, mining and oil as well as in economic diversification and energy conservation. Interconnected with these issues are environmental, security, communications and transportation concerns.

Canada has recently strengthened management of and increased its activities in its Arctic lands and waters. Looking North discusses this issue and lists federal action on it, such as the delineation on maps of its internal waters and the application of Canadian law to offshore resources within its 200 mile limit.



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Communiqué

1-8938

MINISTER RESPONDS TO STANDING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS ON INDIAN POST-SECONDARY POLICY

OTTAWA (November 24, 1989) -- The government has taken action on all the recommendations contained in the Report of the Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs. The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Pierre H. Cadieux, today released his *Response to the Review of the Post-Secondary Assistance Program*.

The Standing Committee Report, released on June 27, 1989, made nine recommendations focusing on the need for an improved data base, full and meaningful consultations, a process for dealing with the issue of treaty rights as they apply to post-secondary education, a mutually satisfactory program review of a number of issues, and an adequate level of funding.

"As a result of initiatives taken during the Standing Committee hearings and discussions with Indian groups over the summer months, I am pleased that we have been able to move ahead on the important issues," said Mr. Cadieux.



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On September 12, 1989 the Minister announced nine immediate changes to the policy and indicated that other recommendations would require further discussion before they came into effect. Acceptance of the interim changes is directly linked to the Minister's commitment to continue discussion on unresolved issues. Two significant issues have been identified as discussion priorities over the next few months. They are:

- ♦ child care support for students; and,
- ♦ counselling services and administrative support to Indian administering organizations.

"I recognize that post-secondary assistance for Indians and Inuit is essential and the federal government is committed to providing it," stated the Minister. "The bilateral process will continue; our aim is to resolve the remaining concerns. A review of child care support, high rent areas, incentives and scholarships, levels of support and daily travel costs will be subject to further discussion in the bilateral process. I have also established a separate forum to address treaty issues."

Ref:

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Communiqué

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1-9014

LARGEST LAND CLAIM AGREEMENT-IN-PRINCIPLE SIGNED

IGLOOLIK, NWT (April 30, 1990) -- Today, another important landmark was reached in native comprehensive claims. The Tungavik Federation of Nunavut's (TFN) Agreement-in-Principle (AIP) was signed.

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Tom Siddon, TFN President and Chief Negotiator, Paul Quassa, and Northwest Territories Government Leader, Dennis Patterson, signed the AIP.

The AIP covers the largest comprehensive land claim in Canada, representing over 17,000 Inuit and a land area of approximately two million square kilometres in the NWT. The agreement provides for wildlife harvesting rights, participation in management of lands and resources, and a variety of economic and cultural rights and benefits for greater self-sufficiency for Inuit throughout the central and eastern Arctic. The agreement, when finalized in 18 months, will provide the Inuit with \$580 million and confirm their title to over 350,000 sq. km. of land -- an area about half the size of Saskatchewan.

"Today we are making history and resolving a major outstanding issue. After years of extensive negotiations, hard work and dedication, this agreement embodies a settlement which is fair and equitable to all parties," stated Mr Siddon. "Real progress in claims negotiations is being made. This agreement once again confirms this government's commitment to settling comprehensive claims, improving native/government relations and building stronger native and northern economies."

This agreement will also enhance the climate in the territories for economic and political development by removing legal uncertainty on use and disposition of land and resources in the eastern NWT.

The AIP also reaffirms federal and territorial government support in principle if northerners agree to divide the NWT and create a separate Nunavut Territory. The land claim settlement will not create Nunavut but commits the territorial government and TFN to set up a process for achieving a northern consensus on division outside the claims process.

Third party interests will be protected in the settlement through provisions dealing with wildlife harvesting, land and resource management and access to and across Inuit Settlement Lands. Affected third parties will be consulted during the land identification process and provisions have been negotiated to protect any existing third party interest included in these lands.

In ratifying the AIP, the negotiating parties have formally committed themselves to reaching a final agreement within 18 months. This will involve the identification of Inuit settlement lands, the development of an implementation plan and negotiation of agreements regarding overlapping interests with other aboriginal peoples.

Now that the AIP has been signed, published copies are expected to be available for public distribution in June.

Contact:
R. Van Loon
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Backgrounder

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TUNGAUVIK FEDERATION OF NUNAVUT CLAIM

CLAIMANT: Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN)

AREA: over 2 million sq. km. claimed in Northwest Territories - central and eastern Arctic

POPULATION: approx. 17,000 Inuit; 80 percent of population in settlement area

NEGOTIATIONS:

- ◆ claim originally presented in 1976 by Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, revised and resubmitted in December 1977
- ◆ 1979 - impasse over proposal to create Nunavut territory
- ◆ 1980 - negotiations resume as agreement reached to deal with creation of Nunavut outside claims process
- ◆ 1982 - TFN replaces Inuit Tapirisat as negotiating body for claim and Tom Molloy appointed as Chief Government Negotiator
- ◆ by 1986 a number of major sub-agreements initialled and federal comprehensive claims policy revised
- ◆ 1987 - government approved mandate for negotiator to proceed on outstanding topics
- ◆ December 1989 - final elements of AIP negotiated with Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Highlights of the TFN AIP

Land Title

- ◆ approximately 350,000 sq. km. of land
- 36,257 sq. km. with subsurface mineral rights
- ◆ access to settlement lands is governed by provisions in AIP

Economic

- ◆ \$580 million (1989 dollars), \$54 million on signing of Final Agreement and remainder over 14 years. \$3 million on April 30, 1990, and a further \$2 million between the signing of the AIP and Final Agreement (18 months), depending on progress
- ◆ Inuit to receive 50 percent of first \$2 million of resource royalty received by government and 5 percent of additional resource royalties within settlement area
- ◆ increased Inuit participation in government employment in settlement area and government contracting

Wildlife

- ◆ Nunavut Wildlife Management Board to be established with equal Inuit and public membership to oversee wildlife harvesting
- ◆ specific wildlife harvesting rights and economic opportunities related to guiding, sports lodges and commercial marketing of wildlife products
- ◆ compensation where developers cause provable damage to property or equipment used in harvesting wildlife or for loss of income from wildlife harvesting; Surface Rights Tribunal to be set up to determine liability when claims are not settled
- ◆ three national parks to be established in settlement area after final agreement

Land and Environmental Management

- ◆ detailed provisions ensuring equal Inuit representation on boards with responsibility for land use planning, wildlife management, environmental and socio-economic reviews of development proposals, and water management

Political Development

- ◆ reaffirms government support, in principle, for creation of a separate Nunavut Territory subject to northern consensus
- ◆ within six months of the AIP, the GNWT and the Inuit will develop a process to pursue creation of this Territory and government outside the claims process



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1-9020



FUNDING FOR NORTHERN STUDIES PROGRAMS ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA (May 15, 1990) -- Thirty-one Canadian universities will be receiving a total of \$748,000 under the Northern Scientific Training Program (NSTP) for the 1990-91 academic year.

"I am very enthusiastic about the Northern Scientific Training Program and firmly believe in the necessity of increased knowledge of the North," Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development stated when making the announcement today.

NSTP offers students the opportunity to pursue specialized studies in the North by offsetting the high transportation and living costs encountered. Last year, the program helped fund 310 students.

Established in 1961, NSTP is funded and administered by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND). Since that time, including this year's allocation, DIAND has donated \$10.9 million to university-sponsored northern science research projects.

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Decisions on program policy and grants are made by an interdepartmental committee appointed by the Minister. The committee includes representatives from the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS), the Yukon and Northwest Territories governments and federal government departments.

A list of the 1990-91 NSTP allocations is attached.

Contact:

Harald Finkler, Chief
Scientific Affairs Division
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(819) 997-9666

1990 NORTHERN SCIENTIFIC TRAINING PROGRAM ALLOCATIONS

UNIVERSITY	INSTITUTE/COMMITTEE FOR NORTHERN STUDIES	FINAL ALLOCATION
1. UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA	BOREAL INSTITUTE FOR NORTHERN STUDIES	52,000
2. UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA	ARCTIC AND ALPINE RESEARCH COMMITTEE	32,000
3. UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY	NORTHERN STUDIES GROUP	36,000
4. CARLETON UNIVERSITY	NORTHERN AND NATIVE STUDIES COMMITTEE	32,000
5. CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY	NORTHERN STUDIES COMMITTEE	4,000
6. DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY	NORTHERN STUDIES COMMITTEE	3,000
7. UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH	NORTHERN STUDIES COMMITTEE	10,000
8. LAKEHEAD UNIVERSITY	PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NORTHERN STUDIES	12,000
9. LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY	LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY NSTP COMMITTEE	10,000
10. UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL	CENTRE D'ÉTUDES NORDIQUES	50,000
11. UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA	NORTHERN STUDIES COMMITTEE	32,000
12. MCGILL UNIVERSITY	CENTRE FOR NORTHERN STUDIES AND RESEARCH	59,000
13. MCMASTER UNIVERSITY	PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON NORTHERN STUDIES	32,000
14. MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY	LABRADOR INSTITUTE OF NORTHERN STUDIES	35,000
15. UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTRÉAL	COMITÉ DE LA RECHERCHE NORDIQUE	32,000
16. UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK	NORTHERN STUDIES COMMITTEE	6,000
17. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA	NORTHERN AND NATIVE STUDIES GROUP	25,000
18. ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE	CENTRE D'INGÉNIERIE NORDIQUE	2,000
19. UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À CHICOUTIMI	CENTRE D'ÉTUDES SUR LES RESSOURCES MINÉRALES	5,000
20. UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL	COMITÉ DE LA RECHERCHE NORDIQUE	6,000
21. QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY	NORTHERN STUDIES GROUP	46,000
22. RYERSON POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTE	NORTHERN AND NATIVE STUDIES COMMITTEE	11,000
23. UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN	COMMITTEE ON NORTHERN STUDIES	32,000
24. SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY	NORTHERN SCIENTIFIC GRANTS COMMITTEE	2,000
25. UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO	ARCTIC WORKING GROUP	46,000
26. TRENT UNIVERSITY	NORTHERN STUDIES COMMITTEE	19,000
27. UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA	NORTHERN STUDIES GROUP	4,000
28. UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO	PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON NORTHERN STUDIES	30,000
29. UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO	NORTHERN RESEARCH COMMITTEE	23,000
30. UNIVERSITY OF WINDSOR	NORTHERN STUDIES GROUP	21,000
31. YORK UNIVERSITY	PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON NORTHERN STUDIES	39,000
TOTAL		\$748,000



Communiqué

1-9021

MINISTER ANNOUNCES CREATION OF POLAR COMMISSION

OTTAWA (May 25, 1990) -- Legislation to create the Canadian Polar Commission was tabled in the House today by Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

"The Canadian Polar Commission will promote and disseminate knowledge of the polar regions in Canada and elsewhere, enhancing Canada's international profile and fostering cooperation in polar science," Mr. Siddon noted.

The Act will give the Canadian Polar Commission legislative authority to foster the development and awareness of polar knowledge. This goal will be accomplished by monitoring and publicly reporting on the state of knowledge in and about the polar regions, and providing information about polar research matters for Canadians and Canadian institutions.

The Commission was originally announced on November 24, 1989 by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, in recognition that a more focussed and integrated approach is needed to maintain and improve polar knowledge.

- 30 -

Contact:

Ray Castelli
Minister's Office
(819) 997-0002



BACKGROUND NOTES ON THE CANADIAN POLAR COMMISSION

- o The initiative to create a Canadian Polar Commission has been based on a concern for the state of polar research in Canada.
- o In 1985 a study group was commissioned by the Honourable David Crombie (the then Minister of DIAND) to investigate the state of Canadian polar science. The study group produced the report Canada and Polar Science which was released by the Honourable Bill McKnight (the then Minister of DIAND) in 1987. It strongly recommended the creation of a Canadian Polar Commission.
- o The report, The Shield of Achilles, by Professor T.H.B. Symons of Trent University who was commissioned by the Honourable Bill McKnight to study the feasibility of establishing a Commission, was released in 1988 and once again recommended the creation of such a Commission.
- o The initiative to create the proposed Commission has drawn widespread support from the territorial governments, aboriginal people, private enterprise, research institutes and universities.
- o There is a desire to develop a new cooperative ethic with our northern allies and neighbours. Canada is a major Arctic nation and should be a world leader in polar research and knowledge.
- o Consideration must be given to providing a better focus and institutional support to enable Canada to maintain and improve polar knowledge and properly manage its northern and polar interests.
- o International participation in understanding the many scientific, environmental, cultural, socio-economic and technical polar issues is important for Canada.
- o There is also the need to monitor continuously the development in Canada and elsewhere of knowledge in and about the polar regions and provide information about polar research matters for Canadians and Canadian institutions.

- o The proposed Commission would have a mandate to:
 - enhance Canada's international polar profile by fostering and facilitating international and domestic liaison and cooperation in circumpolar research;
 - promote and encourage national institutions and organizations to support the development and dissemination of such northern knowledge;
 - increase international focus on circumpolar concerns such as Arctic haze, greenhouse effect, and air and water-borne toxins in the food chain; and
 - support the Government's Science and Technology Decision Framework and the role of the InnovAction Strategy by improving the coordination of the diverse and dispersed Canadian polar research community.
- o In order to carry out its mandate the proposed Commission will:
 - initiate, sponsor and support conferences, seminars and meetings;
 - undertake, support, publish and disseminate studies, reports and other documents relating to the polar region; and
 - will recognize achievements and contributions in areas related to its mandate and will encourage and support the polar research programs and activities of organizations, associations and individuals.
- o The activities of the proposed Commission shall be managed by a Board of Directors consisting of a Chairperson, two Vice-Chairpersons and nine other members, to be appointed by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister for a term of three years. Persons appointed to the Board must have knowledge that will assist the Commission in the furtherance of its purpose, having regard to the ethnic, linguistic and regional diversities of Canada's polar regions.
- o The head office of the proposed Commission will be in the National Capital Region; regional offices may also be established in Canada, with at least one regional office established at a place north of sixty degrees north latitude.



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1-9028

MINISTER SIDDON ANNOUNCES LAND ACQUISITION AT OKA

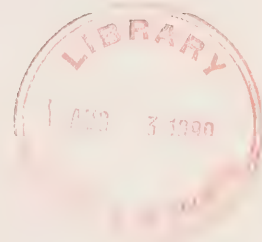
Ottawa, July 27, 1990 -- The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Hon. Tom Siddon today announced that his department has agreed to acquire 60 residential lots, aggregating 30 acres, at a cost of \$1.4 million from Mr. Maxime Rousseau.

The department is also negotiating with the Town of Oka for the purchase of lands recently acquired by Oka from Mr. Rousseau under an option held by the town.

In making the announcement the Minister said, "Bringing to fruition two years of work to rationalize land holdings at Kanesatake will ensure that the threat of adverse land development has been removed. I expect that these actions will allow for a relaxation of tensions at Kanesatake."

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Information: Mark Hudson
Press Secretary
(819) 997-0002





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Communiqué

1-9029

MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT ANNOUNCES FEDERAL INITIATIVES ON THE OKA LAND ISSUE

OTTAWA (July 27, 1990) -- The Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, today made the following statement on federal initiatives concerning the Oka land issue:

"Our current efforts to purchase land are an outcome of a land unification project carried out with the several governments of Kanesatake since 1988. More will be acquired in future, following further consultation with the community. But the new federal undertaking I am announcing today is to work directly with the people of Kanesatake to find a new way to resolve these historical claims.

"Specifically, in concert with initiatives announced by the government of Quebec today, and subject to a return to normalcy in the Oka region, the federal government undertakes to work with representatives of the community, including members of the Longhouse, to negotiate ways of resolving the special nature of the land claims of the Mohawks of Kanesatake. Quebec will participate in those negotiations.

"Today, the Honourable John Ciaccia, Quebec's Minister of Native Affairs sent a letter to the Mohawks of Kanesatake aimed at resolving outstanding issues and recommencing negotiations. The federal government's component of the proposals in Mr. Ciaccia's letter are, in summary, as follows:

- ♦ acquisition of the lands on which the golf course expansion was to take place, and other contiguous areas and setting them aside for the use and benefit of the Kanesatake Mohawks;
- ♦ working with representatives of Kanesatake to find a way to resolve the community's land claims; and
- ♦ a contribution, to be worked out with Kanesatake, to the social and economic development of the community.

"The latter two will become possible once guns and barricades have disappeared."

Information: Mark Hudson
Office of the Minister
997-0002

July 27, 1990

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON OKA

The situation at Oka is unique. There is no reserve at Oka at present, just a series of blocks of federally-owned land set aside for the use and benefit of the Kanesatake Mohawks. These blocks are the remnants of a once-vast seigneurie granted by the King of France to the Sulpician Order in 1717 for the purpose of establishing a Mission there. The religious order moved to establish a settlement on the lands and brought with them Indians from Montreal. This groups included Nipissing, Algonquins and Iroquois (Mohawks) who are the ancestors of the present Indians living at Oka. The fact that these ancestors were brought to the region by the Missionaries after European arrival is important to subsequent events.

Disagreement between the religious authorities and the Indians developed over the ownership rights to the land after a time.

In response to petitions from the Indians of Oka during the 1800s for title to the land granted to the Seminary, the Parliament of Canada adopted a statute in 1841 which confirmed the full proprietary title of the Seminary of St-Sulpice.

In 1912, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, then the highest court in the country, ruled that the Sulpicians had full proprietary title to the land and that the Indians of Oka had no title or right to control the administration of the land.

In 1945, the Department of Indian Affairs purchased land not already sold by the Sulpiciens and assumed all the Order's obligations, except spiritual, towards the Indians.

The Indians of Oka did not consider this a final settlement. The Oka Indians have claimed that all Seigneurie land had been given to them in the first place as an Indian reserve and that the religious authorities had never, at any time, had the right to sell or otherwise dispose of any portions of the original lands.

In January 1975, the Mohawks of Kanesatake, in conjunction with the bands of Kahnawake and Akwesasne, presented a joint claim to the federal and Quebec governments asserting aboriginal title to lands along the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers in southern Quebec. This claim included the Seigneurie of the Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes that has been granted to the Seminary of St-Sulpice by the King of France in 1717.

After careful review of the supporting documentation and a historical and legal review of the situation, the claim was rejected by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in May 1975.

Rejection of the claim was based on the following points:

- ♦ the Mohawks could not assert aboriginal title as they had not maintained possession of the land since time immemorial. The land had been alternately and concurrently occupied by the Nipissing, Algonquin and Iroquois;
- ♦ any aboriginal title that may have existed had been extinguished first by the Kings of France with respect to the land grants made by them, including the seigneurial grant to the Seminary of St-Sulpice, and by the British Crown through the granting of title to others when lands were opened to settlement;
- ♦ Mohawk presence in the region did not predate European presence, the Mohawks came to settle at Oka only after the Mission was established in 1721; and
- ♦ the judicial Committee of the Privy Council had dealt with their claim in 1912.

The Kanesatake claims do not fit the established criteria for comprehensive land claims, since the Mohawks first settled at Oka in the 18th century after Europeans had already settled there. They do not fit the criteria for specific claims either since the courts have decided there is no strict legal basis for them. Nevertheless the federal government has recognized that there is an historical basis for Mohawk claims related to land grants in the 18th century and has tried to find ways to resolve them.

Interspersed among the Kanesatake lands are lands now belonging to the non-natives of the municipality of Oka and the parish. The pattern of landholding above would have made sensible community development difficult, and there were, of course, other frictions that developed from time to time.



Communiqué

1-9069

MICMAC INDIAN APPOINTED REGISTRAR OF INDIAN REGISTRATION AND BAND LISTS



OTTAWA (November 1, 1990) -- The appointment of Sandra Ginnish, a Micmac Indian, as Registrar, Indian Registration and Band Lists, was announced today by Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

The Indian Register was created within the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) by the Indian Act in 1951 to maintain a record of every person who is entitled to be registered as an Indian pursuant to the Act and to record vital events such as births and deaths related to them. In 1985 the Act was revised to allow bands to assume control over their own membership. Approximately 232 bands currently administer their own membership rules. The department maintains membership lists for the remaining 364 bands. The Registrar continues to be responsible for the determination of Indian status for all bands.

"I am pleased that Ms. Ginnish, a Micmac Indian from the Membertou Indian Reserve in Nova Scotia, was successful in competing for the Registrar's position," the Minister said.

Ms. Ginnish is the second Indian to be appointed to the Registrar's position. The position has previously been held by Les Smith from Six Nations Reserve.

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Mr. Siddon further remarked, "She has a number of years experience in the department's registration area and brings an Indian perspective to membership issues. I am sure many Indians across Canada will welcome Ms. Ginnish's appointment as Registrar since many have often expressed a desire to see a native person in that position."

Ms. Ginnish joined DIAND in 1976, as a research officer and entitlement officer. She has held a variety of management positions within DIAND's membership division including: Special Advisor and Head, Special Services; Head, Reinstatement Unit (1985 - 1987); and Project Manager, Band Membership Rules. For the past two years she has worked on an acting basis as manager, Policy and Training and manager of Policy and Band Affairs.

Prior to joining DIAND she was employed by the Union of Nova Scotia Indians and Parks Canada.

Ms. Ginnish attended Dalhousie University where she obtained a Bachelor of Science degree with a major in Psychology and a minor in Biology and Sociology.

"I am looking forward to meeting with Indians to discuss their concerns and to working with bands to explore ways of moving the Indian Register into the future," she said.

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Communiqué

1-9076



GOVERNMENT TO RETURN INUIT TO INUKJUAK

OTTAWA (November 19, 1990) -- The Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development tabled in the House of Commons today, a response to a Standing Committee report on the relocation of Inuit families in the 1950s.

Mr. Siddon responded to the recommendations saying, "There appear to have been oral promises made when the relocation occurred to return people to Inukjuak if they so wished. The federal government is making good on these promises and backing this commitment financially."

The federal government, to date, has spent \$250,000 in relocation costs and \$700,000 to build 10 new homes in Inukjuak to accommodate the Inuit who have already returned. Additional funds amounting to \$150,000 have been earmarked to offset any further relocation costs and to reimburse any Inuit who left behind possessions when they returned to Inukjuak.

Between 1953 and 1957, the federal government relocated a number of Inuit families from Inukjuak in Arctic Quebec to the Northwest Territories. These relocations were conducted in response to the needs of the Inukjuak Inuit who, at that time, were facing great hardship, particularly scarcity of game. The move was intended to improve the social and economic prospects of the Inuit and in a relatively short period of time, these improvements did occur for those Inuit who had relocated.

Claims that the relocation occurred to protect Canadian Arctic sovereignty have surfaced over the past few years. These claims, as well as the administration of the program were reviewed by an outside consultant chosen by DIAND after consultation with the Makivik Corporation, an organization that represents the interests of Northern Quebec Inuit. This report found no foundation for such claims.

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Reviewing the report, Mr. Siddon noted that, "The decisions by the federal government, in the early 1950s, appears to have been solely related to improving the harsh social and economic conditions facing the Inuit at Inukjuak at that time."

Executive Summary of consultant's report attached.

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**ASSESSMENT OF THE FACTUAL
BASIS OF CERTAIN
ALLEGATIONS MADE BEFORE THE
STANDING COMMITTEE ON
ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS
CONCERNING THE RELOCATION
OF INUKJUAQ INUIT FAMILIES
IN THE 1950s
REPORT**

**Submitted to:
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT
NORTHERN PROGRAM**

**Prepared by:
HICKLING CORPORATION**

SEPTEMBER, 1990

ASSESSMENT OF THE FACTUAL BASIS OF CERTAIN ALLEGATIONS MADE
BEFORE THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS
CONCERNING THE RELOCATION OF INUIT FAMILIES TO THE HIGH ARCTIC
IN THE 1950s

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At its meeting on March 19, 1990, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs heard Inuit witnesses and received written evidence from them, alleging that the federal government actively promoted the relocation of Inuit families from the community of Port Harrison, now called Inukjuak, in Arctic Quebec, to Craig Harbour, Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay in the Northwest Territories, in the 1950s, primarily out of concern for the protection of Canadian sovereignty.

The Inuit claim that the Government kept this concern hidden from those who were relocated and lead them to believe, instead, that they were being moved from the depressed conditions existing in Arctic Quebec at that time, to areas further north, offering better hunting, trapping and wage employment opportunities. The Inuit assert that these predictions of abundance did not materialize in the High Arctic. They say, in fact, game was in short supply and they were often hungry.

They also allege that the Federal Government lead them to understand that they would be moved back to Port Harrison, if they were unhappy in their new environment, and that this promise was not kept.

On June 19, 1990, the Committee also heard an oral presentation on this subject by Mr. Robert Pilot, a former member of the R.C.M.P. and later Assistant Commissioner of the Government of the Northwest Territories. Mr. Pilot, now retired from public service, initiated his own appearance before the Standing Committee because of his personal wish to respond to certain allegations made by the Inuit concerning the conduct of the police in the relocation project.

After reviewing the information presented to it on this matter, the Standing Committee, in its Third Report to Parliament, made five recommendations which would require the Government to:

- acknowledge the role played by the Inuit relocated to the High Arctic in the protection of Canadian sovereignty in the North;
- make an apology for the wrongdoing which the government inflicted on the people of Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay, at that time, a result of these concerns about northern sovereignty;
- carry out such an apology with due solemnity;
- accompany the apology with some form of recognition of the contribution to Canadian sovereignty made by the Inuit people of Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay; and
- consider compensation to the people of Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay for their service to Canada and the wrongdoing inflicted upon them.

In preparing its report, the Standing Committee took into account the oral and written evidence presented to it at the meeting of March 19, 1990, by some Inuit members of the original groups who had been relocated from Inukjuak in Arctic Quebec, to Craig Harbour, Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay in the Northwest Territories, in the 1950s. The written evidence included a joint submission, prepared by Makivik Corporation of Quebec and Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, dated March, 1990, containing various reports, correspondence, a position paper and other documents dealing with the claim; and, an interim response to the Committee, submitted by the Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, dated May 15, 1990.

Pursuant to the Standing Committee's request, the Government of Canada is required to table a formal, comprehensive response to the Committee's report within 150 days (i.e., by November 16, 1990), in accordance with Standing Order 109.

The HICKLING report, which follows, responds to a request by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for a study by an independent, outside consultant, mutually acceptable to Makivik Corporation of Quebec and the Department, to assess the factual basis of the allegations mentioned above, as they relate to the Department. It was

understood that the contractor would not be expected to deal with allegations that might be considered to fall under the Criminal Code.

Our assessment of the factual basis of the allegations included in our study is based on an extensive survey of official government files, documents, published and unpublished reports, and learned papers in the possession of the National Archives of Canada, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, various libraries in other Government departments, public libraries and sources within Makivik Corporation. We also interviewed a number of key informants, including some members of the Inuit groups that were involved in the relocations that are the subject of our study.

We found that the decision by the Government to actively encourage the relocation of Inuit families to the High Arctic in 1953, and in the two or three years subsequent to that, was not motivated by a concern to strengthen Canadian sovereignty over the Arctic Islands at that time. Canada felt secure in her claim of ownership of the Islands at that time, as a result of an exchange of Notes between Canada and Norway in 1930, and because the Canadian Government had consistently displayed its sovereignty in that area for so long and in so many ways as to firmly establish its title to all of the Arctic Islands in a manner consistent with International Law.

The R.C.M.P. participated in the exercise of Canadian sovereignty in the North by their very presence in those areas and in the various roles they were called upon to carry out on their own, and on behalf of other federal departments. They were required from time to time to deal with the illegal hunting of polar bear and muskoxen by Greenlanders, which was prohibited under the NWT Game Ordinance. In carrying out this function, they did indeed assist in asserting Canadian sovereignty.

The Inuit families in question were not relocated to the High Arctic to assist the RCMP in the administration of the NWT Game Ordinance, although, in fact, they did so on occasion. They also asserted Canadian Arctic sovereignty by the very fact of living there but that was not the purpose of their relocation.

Our study reveals that the main reason for the decision by the Government to encourage some Inuit families to relocate to the High Arctic at that time was a concern to improve the living conditions of Inuit, particularly in the Hudson Bay region. Relocation from those depressed areas was seen, by both Government officials and the Inuit themselves, as a way

of breaking out of a growing pattern of welfare dependency, and as a means of providing the Inuit with new and better economic opportunities through improved hunting, trapping and wage employment.

Reasonable steps were taken by the Government officials to establish and apply suitable criteria for the selection of families, so as to ensure the success of the project and the security of the participants. These criteria were developed over a period of several years, with input from a number of sources. Those who were transported to the new location by the "C.D.Howe" were x-rayed before their departure and appear to have been found to be free of serious infectious diseases. Some of the participants who were included were quite aged and at least one was physically disabled, but their participation in the relocation project was not out of line with Inuit cultural values nor with the realities of life in the Arctic in those years. The difficulties of life in the High Arctic were recognized and explored beforehand by the officials and a reasonable plan was articulated to ensure that those who were relocated were well supported by experienced R.C.M.P. officers who knew the families personally and who were knowledgeable of Inuit ways and language. Experienced Inuit families from the most northern settlements at the time were approached to assist with the project. They agreed to do so and to transfer their hunting and trapping skills to the Inuit participants from Arctic Quebec. The first group of Inuit relocated were not as well equipped as they might have been, but apparently this was dealt with after their arrival.

Reasonable efforts seem to have been made to explain the project to both of the Inuit groups involved before their departure, and to communicate the fact that participation in it was voluntary. It is more than likely that some of the Inuit could not completely envisage what conditions in the High Arctic would be like because these things were outside the range of personal experience at the time. While this is truly regrettable, it should not imply a deliberate attempt by the Government officials to deceive or mislead the Inuit participants.

A number of the Inuit families in the project stated in letters written to the Department in the period 1956 to 1963 that game and fur were plentiful in the vicinity of both Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord, and that hunger was not a problem. The frequency of letter-writing from Inuit at Resolute Bay dropped off considerably after 1963 and nearly completely, after 1966, with the transfer of responsibility for most aspects of Inuit affairs to the Government of the NWT. It is not possible, therefore, to say whether game and fur continued to be

plentiful after the letters stopped coming but on the other hand, there is no reason to believe otherwise.

We believe that the Department gave the Inuit an understanding that they would be returned to their original communities after one, two, or three years, if this was requested. There is no evidence to suggest that the Department intended this undertaking to remain in force indefinitely.

The files show that some of the Inuit families living in Resolute Bay wrote to Ottawa, asking to return to Port Harrison for a visit. The earliest example of such a request, that we could find, occurred around 1960. The determination of the length of the proposed visits quite often required several exchanges of letters. On one known occasion, in 1961, Ottawa responded to such proposals by seeming to suggest that those wishing to visit Port Harrison should collaborate in chartering an aircraft for this purpose, at their own expense. The files would indicate that one group did this in 1962, but no further details are provided. It is uncertain if there was an official policy on the matter at that time. Our speculation is that the Department took this position because it considered the individuals involved to be economically self-sufficient. This was the practice followed with respect to Fort Chimo Inuit working at Churchill and wishing to visit their home community.

Early in the 1970s, however, the Government of the Northwest Territories arranged and paid for the transportation of several groups of Inuit, from both Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay, to Port Harrison, to visit relatives and to assess whether they wished to be returned to that community on a permanent basis. Several families subsequently requested relocation and this was done. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development reimbursed the Territorial Government for the costs of both the visits and relocation.

On one occasion, the R.C.M.P. used their own aircraft to permit several families living at Grise Fiord to visit relatives in Port Harrison and subsequently relocated them. The R.C.M.P. apparently absorbed these costs.

An additional number of Inuit families living at Resolute Bay were relocated to Port Harrison in 1988, initially at their own expense or with assistance from the Makivik Corporation of Quebec. The Department agreed to re-imburse the transportation costs for those families who had already moved back to Inukjuak. This offer was subsequently extended to include the costs of transporting a number of other families who had not yet

moved but who had indicated that they intended to do so. These re-imbursements, totalling approximately \$ 250,000.00, were paid out of the Department's 1988-1989 appropriations. In 1988, the Department also undertook to provide the Government of Quebec with funds, amounting to approximately \$700,000, to permit Quebec to add ten houses to the pool of housing identified for Port Harrison, in recognition of the impact that this inflow of people would have on the 1989 housing plans for that community.

The evidence that we examined does not support the allegation that the Government committed wrongdoing in the planning and conduct of this project. The material we examined leads us to a different conclusion, namely that the project was conscientiously planned, was carried out in a reasonably effective manner and that the Inuit participated in it voluntarily, in their own search for a better life, and benefited from the experience.

We do not see the grounds for an apology by the Government for the manner in which the relocation project was conceived, planned and carried out. In our view, to apologize for a wrongdoing it did not commit would constitute deception on the part of the Government. It would also imply that the project had not been reasonably successful whereas this is not the case.

In our opinion, the delay in settling the matter of the return of the remaining original families still at Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord is the only real basis for criticism of the Department, as far as this project is concerned. The circumstances that caused this delay, however, have already been explained by several Deputy Ministers and Ministers since the claim was first formally raised with the Department in 1982. At this point, therefore, a concrete and definitive statement on what action the Department now intends to take on this matter would be most meaningful.

We would suggest that the Department consider extending for a further one or so years the offer previously made to the Inuit families who have already returned to Inukjuak and Pond Inlet from Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord. This would permit any of the remaining families at Resolute and Grise Fiord to undertake an exploratory visit to their original communities and to relocate on a permanent basis if they so choose.

Also, we suggest that the Department agree to support any proposal to note the contribution which Inuit throughout the Arctic have made over the years to the social, political and economic development of the High Arctic.

Full consultant's report available, in English only,
from:

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Communiqué

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1-9078

CANADA/USSR MIXED COMMISSION ON ARCTIC COOPERATION SIGNS PROTOCOL

OTTAWA (November 22, 1990) — The Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, as co-chairperson of the Canada/USSR Mixed Commission on Cooperation in the Arctic and the North, today announced the results of four days of workshops.

A ten-person senior delegation from the Soviet Union, headed by Yuri S. Karabasov, Deputy Chairperson of the USSR State Committee of Science and Technology, met with Canadian representatives to discuss issues affecting the Arctic. The workshops provided Canadian and Soviet delegates the opportunity to share knowledge, achievements and ideas about solving mutual problems in the Arctic.

A protocol was signed between the two countries which covered work programs for cooperation in science and technology (including the environment), social and cultural matters, and economic development. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the concrete results of their joint efforts.

The Committee members look forward to further developing their relationship on Arctic-related subjects. In addition to many ongoing programs of cooperation, there are new cooperative projects envisaged in fisheries and oceanographic sciences, joint economic ventures, and expanded cooperation in environmental protection in the Arctic.

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"I am pleased that Canada and the USSR have been successful in continuing dialogue about our common interests and shared responsibilities in the Arctic. The agreement reached here this week by the Canada/USSR Mixed Commission will play an important role in the future of the circumpolar Arctic," Mr. Siddon stated. "I plan to visit the Soviet Union in the first half of 1991 as the next step in this cooperative venture."

Mr. Siddon also expressed his appreciation to all the delegates who attended the workshops for their hard work and dedication in creating the protocol from which future Arctic matters between Canada and the USSR can be based.

The cooperative Agreement which launched this Commission was signed by Prime Minister Mulroney and USSR Prime Minister Ryzhkov in Moscow on November 20, 1989.

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Communiqué

1-9081



FIRST NORTHERN REGIONAL LAND USE PLAN APPROVED

YELLOWKNIFE (November 28, 1990) -- The Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Plan, the first such plan to be prepared in the Northwest Territories, has been approved by the federal and territorial governments.

The Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and the Honourable Titus Allooloo, NWT Minister of Renewable Resources, announced approval of this plan today. Federal approval is contingent upon planned implementation being accommodated within departmental budgets.

"The Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Plan is an example of how to balance development with conservation and environmental protection," said Mr. Siddon. "It will provide the basis and guidance for conservation, and sustainable development of the land and resources in the region."

Mr. Siddon added that the approval of the plan confirms the territorial and federal governments' commitment to the land use planning process which will improve land and resource management in the North.

"Communities, government and industry will all benefit from the base of information and direction provided by the land use plan," Mr. Allooloo said. "I'm very proud of the work done by the Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Planning Commission which developed the plan."

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The approved plan, to be published shortly, is the first to be completed under the 1981 federal Northern Land Use Planning Policy. It was recommended by the Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Planning Commission and strongly supported by the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut. The plan is the result of public meetings and workshops over a period of two and a half years and represents the goals of all interests involved in its preparation, especially those of the communities of the Lancaster Sound region.

The recommendations in the plan cover topics such as: use of renewable resources; protected areas; marine transportation; mineral and oil and gas exploration and production; tourism; research; and, sovereignty and defence. The plan also provides a framework to conserve land values and to improve cooperation between developers and residents of the region.

The Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Planning Commission, chaired by David Mablick of Pond Inlet, was established in 1986. It was set up to address all land and resource use in the region with specific reference to oil and gas exploration in Lancaster Sound between the south shores of Devon Island and the north shores of Baffin Island. The Commission was made up of members of the public nominated by the federal and territorial governments and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut.

In 1983, an agreement on land use planning was negotiated between the federal government and the Government of the Northwest Territories, with the full participation of the relevant Native organizations. The agreement sets out the principles, process and structure of planning and requires federal and territorial approval of land use plans before they can be implemented.

-30-

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LANCASTER SOUND REGIONAL LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION

MEMBERS

DAVID MABLICK, Chairperson, is originally from Igloolik but now lives in Pond Inlet. He is currently Vice-Chairperson of the Nunavut Planning Commission and was formerly mayor of Pond Inlet and an executive member of the Baffin Regional Council.

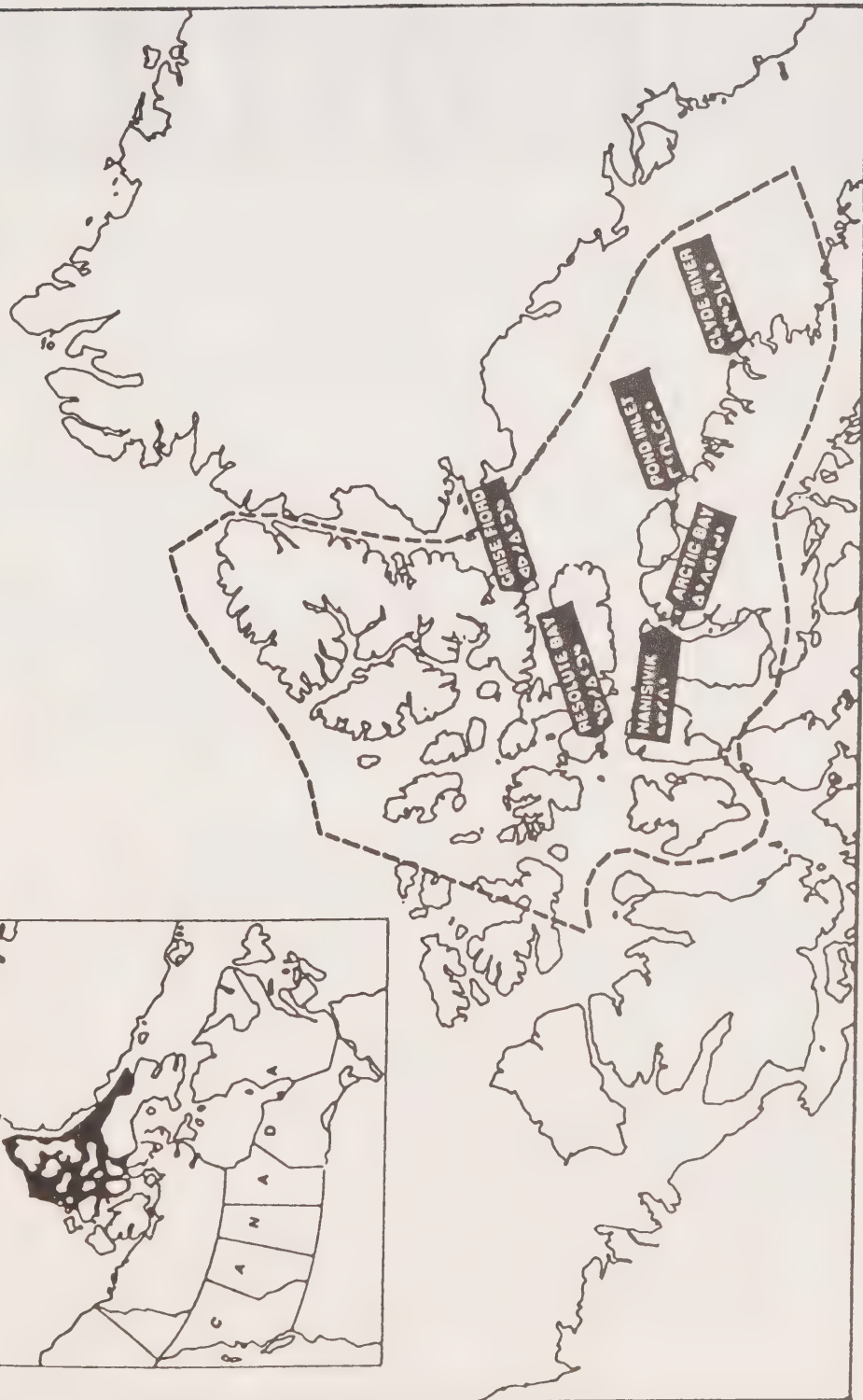
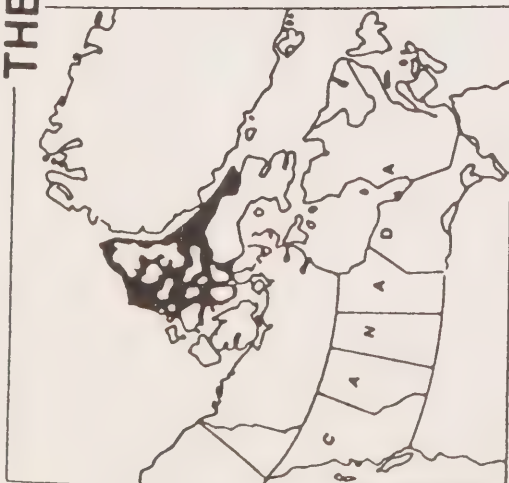
KIK SHAPPA, Vice-Chairperson of Arctic Bay, was a member of the local Hunters and Trappers Association and Community Education Council. He has worked for both the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut and Panarctic Oils, as well as serving as the Secretary Manager of the Arctic Bay Housing Association.

LARRY AUDLALUK is the President of the Grise Fiord Co-op, Secretary of the Oikiqtaaluk Corporation and a local Justice of the Peace. He represented the community's interests at the Lancaster Sound Green Paper workshops.

ROBERT HORNAL lives in Vancouver, but has spent much of his life in the North. Currently he is a member of the Nunavut Planning Commission and was recently named Chairperson of the Beaufort Sea Steering Committee. His past positions include: Administrator, Northern Pipeline Agency; and Regional Director, Northern Affairs Program, Northwest Territories Region, DIAND.

DAVID IQAQRIALU of Clyde River is a member of the Clyde River Development Review Committee and local Hunters and Trappers Association. He is actively involved with the Anglican Church in Clyde River and is a Director of the Nunasi Corporation.

THE LANCASTER SOUND PLANNING REGION





Communiqué

1-9104



NORTHERN SCIENCE AWARD WINNER ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA (January 18, 1991) -- Taamusi Qumaq, author of the *Inuit uqausillaringit* (True Inuit words), the only comprehensive Inuktitut dictionary in existence, is the 1990 recipient of the Northern Science Award. Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, will make the presentation in a ceremony at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, on January 21, 1991.

The Northern Science Award is presented annually to an individual who, through his or her work in the sciences (including the social sciences and humanities), has made a significant contribution to knowledge and understanding of the Canadian North. This year's ceremony honouring Mr. Qumaq marks the seventh anniversary of the Award, which consists of a Centenary Medal and a \$5,000 cash prize.

Taamusi Qumaq has made a tremendous contribution to Inuit culture. Besides being an active member of several northern communities -- setting up and running co-operatives as well as working on community councils -- Mr. Qumaq has also written an encyclopedia on traditional Inuit culture in Inuktitut, *Sivulitta piusituqangit* (Ancient customs of our ancestors). In 1978, after completing this encyclopedia, Mr. Qumaq began to compile a dictionary of Inuktitut so that "the language would not be lost". The dictionary has over 30,000 Inuit words with definitions in Inuktitut syllabics.

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"The work Taamusi Qumaq has done in preserving Inuit culture is awe-inspiring," Mr. Siddon said. "Mr. Qumaq's dictionary and encyclopedia will have a profound impact on the preservation and future of Inuit culture, not only in Canada but in all circumpolar countries where Inuit live."

A five-member selection committee, chaired this year by Dr. Bernard Arcand, chose Taasumi Qumaq for his contributions and experience in northern culture. The committee is composed of northerners as well as representatives from professions involved in expanding basic understanding of northern science.

The Northern Science Award and Centenary Medal was established in 1983 to mark the hundredth anniversary of the International Polar Year (1882-83). Between August 1, 1882, and September 1, 1883, the first world-wide coordinated scientific enterprise took place when 11 countries established 12 stations in the Arctic and two in the Antarctic and carried out simultaneous observations in the earth sciences.

This award, an acknowledgement of outstanding achievement, also seeks to encourage research, understanding and development of knowledge for the future of Canada's North.

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TAAMUSI QUMAQ

Taamusi Qumaq was born in 1914 on the island of Niqsiturlik, a winter camp near Inukjuak, Northern Quebec. Although never formally educated -- there were no schools in the region at that time -- Mr. Qumaq was taught to read and write Inuktitut by his parents.

For many years Taamusi Qumaq engaged in the traditional pursuits of Inuit. In the 1950s he became involved in the co-operative movement in the North; he felt this was the best way for Inuit to take charge of their own destiny. He served as chairperson for the Povungnituk community council from 1962 to 1968. In 1975 and subsequent years, Taamusi Qumaq played an active role in the Inuit Tunngavingat Nunamini movement which challenged the James Bay Northern Quebec Agreement.

Concerned about the growing cultural alienation of young Inuit, Mr. Qumaq, in 1976, undertook to write an encyclopedia of traditional Inuit culture to pass on the knowledge that he had acquired from his elders. He completed **Sivulitta piusituqangit** (Ancient customs of our ancestors) in two years; however, it was not published until 1988. The encyclopedia is written in Inuktitut syllabics and covers a variety of topics including: the natural environment (animals, plants, minerals, geographical features) and how it is used (hunting, fishing, trapping); dwellings; methods of transportation; traditional clothing and tools; Inuit medicine of the past; kinship and social relations; emotions; education of children; and Inuit shamanism. This extraordinary volume is unique as it is the first time Inuit culture and society are described, not by non-Inuit academics, but by a member of that culture and in the Inuktitut language.

After completing the encyclopedia, Mr. Qumaq began compiling a dictionary of Inuktitut. The dictionary, **Inuit ugausillaringit** (True Inuit words), has over 30,000 Inuit words with definitions in Inuktitut syllabics; it took more than six years to complete. As with his encyclopedia, Taamusi Qumaq has made another unique and valuable contribution to Inuit culture. Never before has such an exhaustive list of Inuit words and definitions been compiled by a native speaker incorporating the subtle nuances of this language.

Since completing the dictionary, Taamusi Qumaq has written an autobiography that will be translated into English and French. In 1989, Mr. Qumaq became a member of the Order of Québec.

Taamusi Qumaq is an exceptional figure in the field of northern research and has compiled monumental works. He is an ethnologist, linguist, natural scientist and philosopher who has worked selflessly to assure the preservation of the Inuit culture and language in the Canadian North.



Communiqué

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1-9126

SECHELT LAND CLAIM ACCEPTED FOR NEGOTIATION

VANCOUVER (APRIL 15, 1991) -- The comprehensive land claim of the Sechelt Band of British Columbia has been accepted by the federal government, the Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development announced today.

"Settlement of land claims is one of the pillars of the Native Agenda announced by the Prime Minister last September. Acceptance of the Sechelt claim demonstrates the federal government's continuing commitment to this agenda," Mr. Siddon said.

The Sechelt Band has approximately 700 band members -- the majority live on Sechelt lands located north of Vancouver. The area under claim is approximately 2200 square miles and includes the Sechelt Peninsula, Jervis Inlet and the surrounding area. The villages of Sechelt and Half-Moon Bay are also within the area under claim.

The Government of Canada has accepted the claim provided that the Government of British Columbia participates in the negotiations and adequately shares in the costs of settlement.

The Sechelt Band's claim was first submitted to the federal government in 1984 and has been under review since that time. The Sechelt claim joins the list of 18 comprehensive claims in British Columbia that have been accepted for negotiation.

In October 1989, the Sechelt Band presented a land claim settlement proposal to the Government of British Columbia. A copy was also forwarded to the federal government. Basic features of the proposal include: financial compensation; opportunity to purchase additional lands; hunting, trapping and fishing rights; and payment of income tax by band members.

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The Sechelt Band is unique, having negotiated a self-government arrangement that has been passed into legislation. Negotiations toward self-government began in 1984 and in 1986, the Sechelt Band achieved community self-government under the Sechelt Indian Band Self-Government Act. This Act replaced the provisions of the Indian Act as they pertained to the Band.

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April 1991

COMPREHENSIVE CLAIMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Comprehensive Claims Process

Aboriginal peoples have long claimed a special relationship to the land as the basis of their cultural distinctiveness and special aboriginal status. Recognition of this relationship through the settlement of claims based upon aboriginal title is a fundamental objective of aboriginal peoples. The fair and equitable resolution of such claims is a priority of the Government of Canada.

One of the cornerstones of the federal policy on claims derives from a court decision involving the Nisga'a of British Columbia. Because of provincial refusal to acknowledge aboriginal rights, the Nisga'a initiated litigation in the Supreme Court. The judges' decision in Calder et al v. Attorney-General of British Columbia recognized, unanimously, the possible existence of aboriginal rights to land and resources (aboriginal title), although the judges split evenly on whether or not this title had been extinguished in the case of the Nisga'a.

The Calder decision precipitated a reassessment of the federal government's policy on claims and aboriginal rights. A federal claims policy was introduced in 1973.

Since then, the Government of Canada has had a policy of seeking to negotiate such settlements. Its approach to these negotiations is described in its 1986 Comprehensive Claims Policy, which commits Canada to seek agreements that will ensure fair treatment of both native and non-native interests in settlements.

The main objectives of comprehensive claim settlements are to establish certainty of ownership over land and resources, to do so in a way that will also facilitate and stimulate economic development, and to ensure that the continuing interests of native claimants are recognized and that they share in the benefits of development.

A comprehensive claim is based on evidence that a particular aboriginal group has aboriginal title to lands it has traditionally used and occupied. Such claims arise in those parts of Canada -- including Yukon, Labrador, most of British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, and parts of Quebec -- where aboriginal title has not been previously dealt with by treaty or other legal means.

The claims process begins when a native organization prepares and submits a statement of claim that identifies the claimant group and its requirements. After the claim has been examined for validity by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Department of Justice, the claimant organization is notified whether it is acceptable for negotiation under the Comprehensive Land Claims Policy.

Initial negotiations are directed toward a framework agreement, which outlines the scope and parameters of substantive negotiations toward an Agreement-In-Principle (AIP). AIPs essentially contain almost all of the features of the eventual settlement package. After some review and refinement by all parties, the AIP becomes the final agreement, which is enacted into legislation and receives constitutional protection. The final phase is the implementation of settlement legislation.

Because land and most renewable resources are under provincial control, an essential ingredient in the negotiation process is provincial or territorial participation.

The B.C. Situation

The situation in British Columbia is unique. Most of Canada's outstanding claims are in the province of British Columbia, and most of the province is subject to comprehensive claims, since few treaties were signed with B.C. aboriginal people. The provincial government had, until this summer, refused to negotiate these claims, maintaining that any aboriginal title that had existed had ceased to exist at the time of B.C.'s entry into Confederation.

In British Columbia there are currently 19 claims that have been accepted for negotiation by the federal government, of which only one, the Nisga'a, is active. In addition to these 19, two claims are under review and six others are anticipated. Until recently, the federal government was unable to negotiate more than six comprehensive claims in Canada at any one time, and it has that many in active negotiation already, including the Nisga'a.

Now the limit has been lifted, and Canada has also indicated a willingness to consider negotiating groups of claims, such as the ones in B.C., on a province-wide basis. Such flexibility could help all parties resolve B.C. claims with an efficient, "made-in-B.C." approach.

The accepted B.C. claims awaiting negotiation are:

1. Kitwancool Band
2. Gitksan Wet'suwet'en Tribal Council
3. Kitamaat Village Council (Haisla Nation)
4. Association of United Tahltans
5. Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council
6. Council of Haida
7. Heiltsuk Nation
8. Nuxalk Nation (Bella Coola)
9. Naska Dena Council
10. Kaska Dena Council
11. Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council
12. Alkali Lake Band
13. Taku Tlingit (Atlin Band)
14. Nlaka'pamuk Nation (Thompson Salish)
15. Kootenay Indian Area Council
16. a. Allied Tsimshian Tribe
b. Council of Tsimshian Nation
17. Kwakiutl First Nations
18. Sechelt Band

The claims of the Homalco Band and the Musqueam Band are currently under review.

Settling claims is an investment in British Columbia's future, an investment that will be rewarded by greater economic and social stability. Those are benefits that will be concentrated in B.C.

Federal and provincial funds released for settlement will provide an injection of new capital into the provincial economy, which will in turn create jobs and increase provincial tax revenues.

The settlement of claims will liberate resources, both financial and human, that are currently directed toward less productive activities such as litigation, social welfare and resolution of confrontations between industry and native groups.

Moreover, settlement of claims will remove the uncertainty that has discouraged investment in British Columbia industries.

Information on the Comprehensive Claims in British Columbia is one of a series of information sheets produced by the Communications Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. For more information about native land claims, contact:

Department of Indian Affairs
and Northern Development
Public Enquiries Kiosk
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Telephone: (819) 997-0380



Communiqué

1-9132

HISTORIC PROGRESS ACHIEVED ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND INDIANS OF CANADA

Vancouver (April 22, 1991) -- Chief Robert Louie of the Westbank Indian Council of British Columbia, today formally presented the Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, with a proposal for lands legislation that would be optional to the Indian Act.

The legislative proposal represents the culmination of a two-year process involving Chief Louie and other Chiefs, with the support of Minister Siddon and departmental officials.

The proposal recommends fundamentally different alternatives to the provisions of the Indian Act. It proposes that First Nations authority to manage their own lands be recognized and replace the current paternalistic regime that is dictated by the present Indian Act.

"Chief Robert Louie and his team have worked long and hard on this initiative. I commend them for their determination, leadership and thoughtful recommendations," said Minister Siddon as he was presented with the legislative proposal.

"I am pleased to be participating in this truly historic event," added Minister Siddon. "This proposal for legislative change has been developed by First Nations themselves and it is also the first in a series of similar First Nations proposals I expect to receive in the coming months. These include proposals related to forestry, governance and elections, taxation, law registry and Indian moneys."

The Minister noted that the legislative proposal of Chief Louie is a direct response to the challenge issued by the Prime Minister when he announced the Native Agenda on September 25, 1990.

"The Prime Minister promised that in 1991 the first of many changes to the Indian Act would occur. He is committed to tabling legislative change at the earliest possible date -- change based on the work that is going on right now with Indian leadership."

- 2 -

"I am happy to see these initiatives being undertaken and the progress being made, and especially pleased that Indian leaders such as Chief Louie are as committed as the federal government is to working together to change our existing legislative relationship based on the paternalistic, demeaning and seriously outdated Indian Act."

- 30 -

Ref:

Helen Fisher
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Press Secretary
Minister's Office
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Communiqué

1-9133

YOU WANTED TO KNOW INFORMATION PUBLICATION RELEASED

OTTAWA (April 23, 1991) -- Today, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, under the authority of the Honourable Tom Siddon, released a new information publication called *You Wanted To Know*.

The booklet is a convenient reference guide for registered Indians seeking general information about rights and benefits which may be available.

You Wanted to Know is divided into three useful sections: "Most Often Asked Questions," "Index to Other Federal Programs and Services," and "Where to Get More Information." Should *You Wanted to Know* not have the information that you need, it will provide you with addresses and telephone numbers of people who will be able to answer your questions.

"Most Often Asked Questions" responds to many of the most frequently asked questions that the staff of the Public Enquiry Kiosk at headquarters receive daily. The section answers such questions as: How do I apply for status?; who is eligible for band funds?; and must registered Indians pay taxes?

Copies of *You Wanted To Know* are available from band offices and Indian Affairs Regional Offices. The publication is also available from:

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Public Enquiries Office
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Telephone: (819) 997-0380



Communiqué

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1-9134

PUBLICATION ON CANADA-USSR COOPERATION IN THE NORTH RELEASED

OTTAWA (April 24, 1990) -- Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development the Honourable Tom Siddon today released a publication entitled Building International Relations in the Arctic: 25 Years of Canada USSR Cooperation. It illustrates how common goals guide Canada and the USSR toward cooperation as they face similar concerns and issues in the Arctic.

This publication commemorates two milestones. It marks the November 1990 founding meeting of the Mixed Commission established by the 1989 Canada-USSR Agreement on Cooperation in the Arctic and the North. It also observes 25 years of contacts and exchanges on arctic-related matters between our two countries.

"A quarter of a century of continued dialogue and negotiation has overcome differences of approach and has resulted in tangible cooperation. We have recognized the need to act together and believe that the agreement we have reached at the Mixed Commission meeting will play an important role in the future of the circumpolar Arctic," commented Minister Siddon.

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The Mixed Commission meeting formalized a cooperative relationship the two countries have shared concerning Arctic issues for the last 25 years. On this occasion, both parties strengthened their commitment to pursue cooperative programs in the areas of science and technology (including the environment), social and cultural matters, and economic development.

Copies of Building International Relations in the Arctic: 25 Years of Canada USSR Cooperation are available through the Publications Kiosk; (819) 997-0380.

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Communiqué

1-9137

DIAND RELEASES NATIONAL INVENTORY OF MINERALS RESOURCES POTENTIAL ON INDIAN RESERVE LANDS

OTTAWA (April 26, 1991) -- The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Honourable Tom Siddon, today announced the completion of a national inventory and data base by the department's Economic Development sector which identify and rate the mineral potential for economic development on 2,267 reserves across Canada.

"This inventory will be an important tool for all those interested in resource-related development projects on reserves," the Minister said. "Such a comprehensive collection of data will contribute to improved economic development possibilities for Indian people."

Based on the information collected in the inventory data base, there are significant economic development opportunities for almost half of all Indian bands in Canada in the area of minerals development. The "**Mineral Resource Potential of Indian Reserve Lands**" inventory is an important source of information for aboriginal communities as well as for private and public sector interests wanting to pursue mineral development projects on Indian reserves.

.../2

The inventory will be highlighted in a departmental exhibit at the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Convention in Vancouver later this week (April 28 to May 3). Departmental and native representatives attending the symposium will meet to discuss mineral development strategies.

The inventory comprises 45 volumes and contains some 10,000 maps. Entitled **"Mineral Resource Potential of Indian Reserve Lands"**, it represents a comprehensive review and record of all available information on the geology, geophysics, geochemistry, economic geology, and mineral opportunities on or near reserves. Mineral resource development opportunities are identified under five main headings: metallic, non-metallic, aggregate, water and peat.

The search for minerals and their subsequent development is considered in three phases: exploration, development and production. The inventory identifies the stage of development for each reserve with known mineral potential.

A 3-point scale (low-moderate-good) has been developed to rate the mineral potential for economic development of each reserve. Examples of factors which affect this rating are: size of the reserve; quantity and quality of the minerals; proximity to markets and access to transportation; value and type of commodity; and social and cultural barriers to mining on certain lands and areas.

The inventory records 3,276 mineral occurrences on Indian reserves in Canada. Of this number, 265 metallic and 331 non-metallic occurrences are considered to be of significant interest (rated three or greater on a scale of one to five).

The ongoing collection of data and the maintenance of the inventory will ensure its continuing value for those considering or currently undertaking minerals development projects on Indian reserves.

For additional information on the mineral inventory, contact DIAND regional offices,

or: Jean-Luc Blais
Resource Development Directorate
DIAND
(819) 997-8230



Communiqué

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- 055

1-9139

MINISTER ACCEPTS BEAUFORT SEA STEERING COMMITTEE FINAL REPORT

OTTAWA (May 2, 1991) -- Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, received the Beaufort Sea Steering Committee's final report today from Committee Chairman Robert Hornal. The committee's report contains recommendations concerning the government's management of oil exploration in the Beaufort Sea.

"I am very pleased to accept this report. The committee has done an excellent job in producing a comprehensive response to some complex issues," said Mr. Siddon.

The Steering Committee, made up of representatives from the federal and territorial governments, the Inuvialuit, and the oil and gas industry, was established in September by the Minister to address concerns raised last year during the Environmental Impact Review Board's (EIRB) hearings on exploration drilling in the Beaufort Sea.

The committee's report includes:

- ° suggested improvements to government contingency plans for an oil blowout;
- ° a method of ensuring same season relief well capability (the ability to complete a relief well to control a blowout);
- ° a methodology to estimate the potential cost of containing and cleaning up an oil spill and restoring the affected area; and

.../2

- ° a recommendation that the regulator, with Inuvialuit input, establish oil spill cleanup standards.

"I am encouraged that the report offers specific suggestions on ways to clarify the responsibilities of regulatory agencies managing exploration drilling in the Beaufort. The Steering Committee's recommendations should help improve oil spill prevention and contingency planning in the region," commented Mr. Siddon.

"The report also offers valuable observations on the role played by the local communities and by advisory groups," he said. "I feel it contains the ingredients for re-establishing confidence in the operating and regulatory procedures for the Beaufort."

The Minister was particularly encouraged to learn that the committee had endorsed the federal government's policy on same season relief well capability. "At the same time, I accept the committee's criticism of the government's contingency plans for oil blowouts. Work has begun to clarify and strengthen these plans that are part of our Arctic Seas Strategy," said Mr. Siddon.

Mr. Siddon committed the federal government to resolving a disagreement with the Inuvialuit Game Council over the interpretation of Section 13 of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. "I agree that we need to give the highest priority to resolving the issue of financial responsibility and compensation," Mr. Siddon said.

The Minister also agreed to have the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) sponsor a workshop at which the Steering Committee could present its findings to the various government agencies involved in Beaufort Sea operations.

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BEAUFORT SEA STEERING COMMITTEE FINAL REPORT

BACKGROUNDER

Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, established the Beaufort Sea Steering Committee in September 1990 to assess recommendations regarding exploration drilling in the Beaufort made by the Environmental Impact Review Board (EIRB).

The EIRB reviewed Gulf's Kulluk and Esso's Isserk drilling programs and made some general recommendations concerning government management of oil exploration in the Beaufort. Some of the concerns raised by the Board concerned contingency planning for potential oil spills, compensation and liability, scientific research, and wildlife impact reports.

The eight-member Beaufort Sea Steering Committee was made up of representatives from the Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA), the Canadian Petroleum Association, the Government of the Northwest Territories, the Government of the Yukon, the Inuvialuit Game Council, the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, and DIAND. Mr. Siddon appointed Vancouver consultant Robert Hornal, a nominee acceptable to the other members of the committee, to be the chairperson.

In the course of its meetings, the Steering Committee established seven task groups, composed of representatives of the federal and territorial governments, the Inuvialuit and the oil and gas industry, to concentrate on major elements of the EIRB review. The Steering Committee met in Calgary, Edmonton and Ottawa to consider the work of the task groups. In late January, Mr. Hornal toured communities in the Beaufort region to discuss the committee's interim findings with local residents.

The Steering Committee's final report makes more than a dozen major recommendations concerning: contingency planning for a potential oil spill; means of determining the safe operating season; the involvement of the Inuvialuit and the scientific community in spill response; worst case spill scenarios; compensation and liability; and wildlife restoration and impact assessment methodology.



Communiqué

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1-9142

MUSIC VIDEO "SEARCHING" PREMIERED BY INUK SINGER SUSAN AGLUKARK

OTTAWA (May 15, 1991) -- The unique new music video "Searching" by Inuk singer/songwriter Susan Aglukark was premiered last night at a reception hosted by the Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The video depicts the difficulties young Inuit face in dealing with the conflicts between northern and southern cultures through striking visuals and a haunting melody.

The talented Ms. Aglukark, who works in the Education Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development as an Inuktitut translator, said that she hopes the video will relay her message of love, faith and hope to both northern and southern audiences.

"The significance of Susan's song and the images of the video combine to bring alive the dilemma that many young Inuit experience," said Mr. Siddon. "I am sure the video will give southern audiences new and moving insight into what is happening in contemporary Inuit culture."

The video will be aired across the North as well as on southern networks.

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BIOGRAPHY OF SUSAN AGLUKARK

BIRTH:

- ♦ January 27, 1967 in Churchill, Manitoba
- ♦ middle child in a family of four girls and two boys

CHILDHOOD:

- ♦ grew up travelling throughout the Keewatin region of the NWT with her father who was involved in Inuit organizations
- ♦ spent thirteen years in Eskimo Point, now called Arviat, a small Inuit community just north of the Manitoba border on Hudson's Bay
- ♦ practised traditions of Inuit heritage within family
- ♦ effected by changing culture of the Inuit due to southern influence; saw many traditions becoming less and less popular with the younger generation

EDUCATION:

- ♦ had to leave family in grade 10 to attend a high school 1400 miles north of her home
- ♦ very difficult, resulted in her dropping out after one year
- ♦ returned to school the next year in Regina, and completed grade twelve two years after that in Yellowknife
- ♦ she and other young Inuit recognize the need for education for the future, despite encountering some difficulties among their elders.

PRESENT:

- ♦ now working at the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development as a linguistic specialist translating English into Inuktitut in the Culture and Linguistics Branch in Ottawa
- ♦ launching video "Searching" and plans to pursue a singing career
- ♦ hopes the video will have a positive impact on young Inuit who are attempting to pursue the future and not loose touch with the traditions of the past



Communiqué

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1-9144



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT SIGNED BETWEEN CANADA AND THE YUKON

WHITEHORSE (May 22, 1991) - A new five-year Economic Development Agreement (EDA) for the Yukon was signed today by the Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and Yukon Economic Development Minister, Maurice Byblow.

This agreement sets out the framework under which the two governments will enter into specific sub-agreements and coordinate programs under these agreements.

Up to \$37.9 million will be available for targeted programs under the individual sub-agreements. Overall programming will be cost-shared on the basis of 70% federal (\$26.5 million) and 30% territorial (\$11.4 million).

The first three sub-agreements under the new EDA, covering Renewable Resources, Mineral Resources, and Economic Development Planning, have also been signed by the two Ministers. Three other cooperative sub-agreements on Tourism, Small Business, and a Forestry Development Agreement will be signed in the coming months.

"This agreement is designed to inspire greater economic self-sufficiency in the Yukon by improving economic diversification," said Mr. Siddon. "With the successful renewal of joint economic programming, the Yukon will become more self-reliant in the Canadian context, and Yukon communities will become more self-sufficient within the territory."

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"The new EDA will increase long-term employment and stability in diverse sectors of the Yukon economy through the expansion of existing businesses and the establishment of new enterprises," said Mr. Byblow. "The long-term nature of the agreement will allow Yukon businesses to undertake greater, more effective economic planning."

Mr. Siddon emphasized that economic programs cannot be developed without regard for, or in isolation of environmental considerations. "We support Yukoners insistence on the integration of environmental and economic development initiatives." He added that new initiatives must be designed to support sustainable development as part of the strategic long-term objective to strengthen and stabilize territorial economies.

Joint five-year federal-territorial development agreements were first introduced to the Yukon in 1984. Subsequently, there were two one-year agreements before the introduction of this new long-term initiative.

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Communiqué

1-9145

MINISTER RECEIVES REPORT FROM YUKON MINING ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WHITEHORSE (May 22, 1991) -- The Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today that he has received the preliminary report of the Yukon Mining Advisory Committee (YMAC) from the committee's chairman, Bill Dunbar.

The committee's report makes recommendations on proposed amendments to the Northern Inland Waters Act (NIWA) and on compliance with the Environmental Assessment Review Process (EARP) Guidelines Order.

"The committee has worked cooperatively to address the complex and controversial elements of these questions," Mr. Siddon said. "The degree of consensus reached by the members is encouraging. Mr. Dunbar has informed me he will release the report to the public today."

The seven-member committee was formed in November 1990 to provide advice to the Minister on major changes to legislation and policy affecting the Yukon's mineral industry. Bill Dunbar, a long-time Whitehorse resident and president of NorthwesterTel, was named chairman. He was joined on the committee by Bob Van Dijken of the Yukon Conservation Society, Paul Birkel of the Council for Yukon Indians, Gregg Jilson of the Yukon Chamber of Mines, Frank Taylor of the Klondike Placer Miners Association, Tim McTiernan of the Government of the Yukon, and Hiram Beaubier of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND).

.../2

"The recommendations on the Northern Inland Waters Act will greatly assist the government in preparing final draft legislation," said Mr. Siddon. "All stakeholders in the Yukon will have an opportunity to review the final revisions of the draft legislation."

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Communiqué

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1-9146

NATIVE COMMUNITY A HOST AT NATIONAL SATELLITE CONFERENCE

OTTAWA (May 28, 1991) -- Some of the best minds behind successful small and medium sized businesses are coming together via satellite technology to plot "Strategies for Success". The May 29th live-broadcast conference and trade show is designed to educate and encourage Canadian companies to capitalize on financing, markets, technologies and human resource opportunities. This unusual business forum brings together enterprises at 25 conference sites across Canada, linked to a central conference site in Toronto.

Among the sites selected for the national hook-up is the Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory, located near Deseronto, Ontario. The community of 2,000 was chosen as the site for Eastern Ontario. Local sponsors working in partnership to organize the conference include the First Nations Technical Institute; the Belleville Chamber of Commerce; Queen's University/National Research Council; the Belleville branch of the Bank of Montreal; Journeys End Corporation; Wilkinson and Company, Accountants; Drake Personnel; Loyalist College; and the Chambers of Commerce for Picton, Trenton and Kingston.

Tyendinaga has an active business community, consisting of 90 native-owned and operated businesses, ranging from computer manufacturing and software development to aviation technology training, footwear manufacturing, native arts and crafts wholesaling and retailing as well as the building trades. Several native entrepreneurs will participate in local panels, covering such topics as managing markets, technology and people.

.../2

"Members of Tyendinaga, and other aboriginal communities across the country, can take great pride in this recognition," said Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. "The fact that the community has been selected to represent the best in local business is a tribute to native talent and achievement."

Participants in the conference will be able to discuss, via interactive satellite technology, local issues and concerns with a panel of business experts and leading national entrepreneurs. Among the panellists at the national conference site in Toronto is Billy Diamond, president of Air Creebec.

To complement the conference, a workshop package for educational and media use will be developed containing the conference participants' training manual, a workbook and a comprehensive video of the May 29th event.

"This unique satellite conference is an excellent example of how businesses -- native and non-native alike -- can gain the competitive edge by talking to one another, sharing their experiences and expertise and creating strong working partnerships," the Minister noted. "This type of networking is a cornerstone of the Government of Canada's Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy."

"Strategies for Success" is expected to reach more than 2,000 businesses. It is anticipated that more 100 native and non-native entrepreneurs from eastern Ontario will gather in Tyendinaga to share and develop business relationships which will carry on after the forum ends.

The conference and trade show is co-sponsored by the private sector led by the Bank of Montreal and the Department of Industry, Science and Technology (ISTC), in partnership with various federal interests including the Economic Development sector of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND).

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Communiqué

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1-9147

KEESECKOOWENIN BAND TO GET PARK LANDS BACK

OTTAWA (May 31, 1991) -- The Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Honourable Jean Charest, Minister of the Environment today announced that the Keeseekoowenin Indian Band would regain the use of its former reserve land located in Riding Mountain National Park.

In a letter sent to Chief Harry Bone, Ministers Siddon and Charest indicated: "We have been advised by the Department of Justice that the lands set aside as Clear Lake Indian Reserve No. 61A by Order-in-Council on July 8, 1896, remain reserve lands at the present time and the band has the right to occupy same". These lands represent approximately 293 hectares of a total park area of 2,976 square kilometers.

Based on the evidence available, Canada has also accepted for negotiation under the Specific Claims Policy the band's claim for past loss of use of this land.

The Ministers also noted with interest that an interim agreement is being negotiated that will allow for the smooth transition of the lands from Canadian Parks Service to the Band with the least possible disruption to the general public and that an arrangement is being worked out with the full cooperation of the Band to ensure the lands in question will be managed in harmony with the surrounding Riding Mountain National Park.

- 30 -

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Communiqué

1-9148

MANITOBA BANDS TO RECEIVE FUNDING INCREASE FOR SPECIAL NEEDS

Winnipeg (May 31, 1991) -- The Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) today announced a \$1.2 million increase to the base funding of special needs for on-reserve social assistance recipients in Manitoba for fiscal year 1991/92. The increase raises the special needs budget from \$0.7 million to \$1.9 million.

Special needs benefits are supplementary to social assistance funding. Band members requiring additional assistance with items such as household furnishings, appliances and house repairs -- and other approved items over and above their basic needs -- can apply to the band social assistance worker for these supplementary benefits.

"The increase in resources has been made available through the redirection of DIAND funds from reimbursements to the province for off-reserve social services to on-reserve requirements in Manitoba," said the Minister. "This increase supports the Native Agenda objective of improving economic and social conditions on reserve."

Chiefs and Councils will be informed of the details regarding new budget levels and amendments to their bands' special needs budgets in the very near future.

- 30 -

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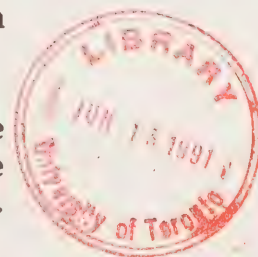
Communiqué

1-9149

MONIQUE LANDRY ANNOUNCES MEASURES LEADING TO ELECTION OF A NEW BAND COUNCIL FOR KANESATAKE

LAVAL, QUEBEC (JUNE 1, 1991) -- The election process for the Mohawk community of Kanesatake was announced today by the Minister of State for Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Honourable Monique Landry.

- The Government of Canada has asked the independent firm of Canadian Election Consultants to conduct an election of an interim chief and band council at Kanesatake.
- The election will be held on June 27, 1991. Once elected, the interim band council will be responsible for band governance and for the establishment of a Mohawk custom election code.
- Once the election code is developed and ratified by the community, another election will be held under that code.



The process of establishing an election code is necessary, since the results of the plebiscite make it clear that the method used currently to choose the band council is not acceptable to the community.

"The results of the plebiscite are clear," said Mrs. Landry. "The community has indicated how it wishes to choose its chief and council. Now, we are moving expeditiously to assist the community in making its wishes a reality."

The other leadership option proposed in the plebiscite was the selection and nomination of the Grand Chief and Chiefs by the Six Nations Traditional Hereditary Clan Mothers, according to Six Nations custom. This option was rejected.

- 2 -

The plebiscite was necessary to resolve the question of leadership in the Kanesatake community, an issue which has been the greatest obstacle to a negotiated agreement on the lands in question.

- 30 -

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May 31, 1991

BACKGROUNDER

Chronology of Events Leading to Kanesatake Plebiscite.

- September 25 Prime Minister Mulroney urges Members of the House of Commons to call upon the Warriors at the Kanesatake Treatment Centre to lay down their arms.
- September 26 Warriors lay down their arms and end their 79-day siege. Minister Siddon immediately announces that he has instructed his officials to organize a meeting between himself and the people of Kanesatake.
- October 1 Minister Siddon meets with various representatives of the Kanesatake community in Ottawa. He reiterates the government's commitment to settling the land question and urges representatives to demonstrate community support for negotiations as soon as possible.
- October 5 Ongoing discussions between DIAND officials, Minister's staff and Kanesatake community representatives continue.
- October 8 Federal officials meet with professionals in the field of conflict resolution, with a view to assisting in the healing process necessary in the community.
- October 15 Federal officials commence preliminary efforts to encourage a healing process in the community.
- October 16 Minister Siddon holds meetings in Dorval with the Band Council and members of the coalition (representing the Kanesatake League for Democracy, the Committee for Change, the Mohawk Council of Kanesatake and C-31 Status Indians) again urging them to demonstrate support within the Kanesatake community.

October 17 Minister Siddon travels to Kanesatake, where he visits the local food bank and school and meets with various community leaders.

November 1 Minister Siddon is presented with a petition signed by a majority of adult band members urging that a coalition -- comprised of the Kanesatake League for Democracy, the Committee for Change, the Mohawk Council of Kanesatake and C-31 status Indians -- form the community's negotiating team. Minister Siddon promises to give the petition his careful consideration.

November 2 Minister Siddon meets with Quebec Native Affairs Minister Christos Sirros in Quebec City.

November 6 Minister Siddon announces the membership of the Kanesatake negotiating committee.

November 23 Funding arrangement reached between DIAND and the Coalition. Minister Siddon reassured the Coalition that negotiations on all outstanding lands issue could commence immediately.

December 6 Bernard Roy, federal negotiator, meets with Quebec government officials and representatives of the coalition (comprised of the Kanesatake League for Democracy, the Committee for Change, the Mohawk Council of Kanesatake and C-31 Status Indians), to agree on a process for upcoming negotiations of the land issue.

January Throughout the month, DIAND, Quebec and the Coalition tried unsuccessfully to meet and resume negotiation.

February A part time economic development officer is hired

February 8 Minister Siddon travels to Oka in an attempt to bring various community factions closer together. Over two days, the Minister meets separately with the Mayor of Oka and representatives of the Longhouse, the Band Council and the coalition of Native groups.

February 11 The \$200,000 Blue Mountain Clean-Up project starts, it creates 23 jobs in the community

February 14 Framework Agenda between the federal government and the Kanesatake Mohawk Coalition to guide ongoing negotiations at Oka was referred to the Mohawk community for ratification.

February 20 Federal Court Judge Paul Rouleau rules the federal government may proceed with a referendum to determine Kanesatake community's preferred form of governance.

March 6 DIAND, Quebec and the Coalition agree on the ratification process of Framework Agenda

March 21 Members of the Band Council, the Traditional Longhouse and the Kanesatake Mohawk Coalition meet with representatives of the Akwesasne Peacemaking Centre, the Kahnawake Outreach Program, Health and Welfare Canada consultants and others to discuss the community healing process.

March 28 DIAND, Quebec and the Coalition meet with a neutral third party consultant and agree that the consultant will conduct the ratification of the Framework Agreement with members of the band.

April 9 Last of a series of workshops to discuss the Framework Agreement with the Mohawk community is held. The need for a referendum is strongly expressed.

April 11 Minister Siddon meets with his Cabinet colleagues to discuss plebiscite option.

April 16 Minister Siddon holds press conference in Montreal to announce plebiscite.

April 18 Minister Siddon publishes open letter to Kanesatake community on plebiscite process.

April 21 Monique Landry appointed Minister of State for Indian Affairs and Northern Development

April 30 Minister Siddon and Minister of State Landry announce that the firm of Canadian Election Consultants has been chosen to conduct the plebiscite to settle the governance issue in the Kanesatake community.

May 31 Plebiscite held; results issued by Canadian Election Consultants.



Communiqué

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1-9150

MINISTER SIDDON LEAVES FOR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ARCTIC
ENVIRONMENT IN FINLAND AND FOR ARCTIC LEADERS' SUMMIT IN DENMARK

OTTAWA (June 10, 1991) -- Tom Siddon, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, has departed for Rovaniemi, Finland, where he will sign a Ministerial Declaration on the Protection of the Arctic Environment, a major advance in cooperation between the eight circumpolar countries. Following the Rovaniemi conference, Mr. Siddon will attend the Arctic Leaders Summit in Copenhagen, Denmark, the largest gathering ever of Arctic aboriginal leaders.

"The Ministerial Declaration on the Protection of the Arctic Environment will mark the first time the eight Arctic countries have come to an agreement on a common course of action in the Arctic. It will be a landmark in international Arctic environmental cooperation," Mr. Siddon said.

The Rovaniemi Declaration is the result of a process initiated two years ago by the Finnish government. In the course of meetings held in Finland, Canada and Sweden, the eight circumpolar countries (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, the Soviet Union and the United States) developed an Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS) which is to be adopted at the Rovaniemi meeting.

The AEPS consists of a set of action programs to tackle six pressing Arctic environmental problems: persistent organic contaminants, acidification, radioactivity, oil pollution, heavy metals, and underwater noise pollution.

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"The AEPS's environmental action programs on problems like persistent organic contaminants will complement Canada's own Arctic Environmental Strategy, unveiled last April as part of the Green Plan," Mr. Siddon remarked. "The AEPS delivers on a commitment made to Canadians by the federal government to work cooperatively with our circumpolar neighbours to protect the Arctic environment."

The Arctic Leaders Summit in Copenhagen is being organized by the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, the Nordic Sami Council and the Association of Small Peoples of the Soviet Union, and will bring together aboriginal and non-aboriginal leaders from the circumpolar nations. Discussions at the summit will focus on key international issues affecting Arctic aboriginal peoples and on possible action to deal with these concerns.

"The summit is a unique and important opportunity for northern indigenous people to discuss and voice their concerns about the development and protection of the Arctic," Mr. Siddon said. "The timing of the meeting could not be better. Real positive progress is now being made in shaping international cooperation in the Arctic. Northern aboriginal peoples have the biggest stake in its success."

Canada is committed to Arctic cooperation, the Minister commented. "The Rovaniemi and Copenhagen conferences demonstrate that we can create lasting and effective partnerships between northern people, both aboriginal and non-aboriginal, to address common Arctic concerns. The active participation of the governments of Yukon and of the Northwest Territories in this process has been invaluable to our efforts," Mr. Siddon said.

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Communiqué



1-9151

MINISTERS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS CONGRATULATE NEW NATIONAL CHIEF

OTTAWA (June 12, 1991) Ovide Mercredi was congratulated today by Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Tom Siddon and Minister of State Monique Landry on his election to the post of National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations.

Mr. Siddon who is on route to the Ministers' Conference on the Protection of the Arctic Environment in Finland said, "I wish to offer my congratulations to Mr. Mercredi and hope Monique Landry and I can meet with him as soon as possible after my return."

"Chief Mercredi has taken on a tremendous challenge at a crucial time in our history," added Mr. Siddon. "I believe he is an individual with dedication and vision, qualities needed by both First Nations and the Government of Canada, as we work together to develop a new relationship aimed at the realization of Indian aspirations for self-reliance. I look forward to working with Chief Mercredi in the future. I am confident that by working together we can address the very real concerns of First Nations."

"First Nations stand on the threshold of a significant breakthrough in their political and social evolution," said Minister Landry.

"These are exciting and challenging times for both First Nations and the Government of Canada. First Nations continue to make meaningful progress in many areas," she added. "I share with Mr. Siddon the government's enthusiasm for working closely with National Chief Mercredi in continuing to develop a new relationship as we, together in a spirit cooperation and common sense of purpose, address the concerns of Indians in Canada."

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In a separate letter, Minister Siddon also extended his best wishes and thanks for the valuable contributions made by Georges Erasmus former National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations. He acknowledged that the vitality of the organization today is a tribute to Mr. Erasmus' commitment and determination.

- 30 -

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JUN 12 1981

Ovide Mercredi
National Chief
Assembly of First Nations
47 Clarence Street
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Chief Mercredi:

I would like to offer you sincere, personal best wishes on your election as National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations. I look forward to sitting down with you very soon to "compare notes" on the issues of concern to both of us.

You have been asked by Chiefs across Canada to take on a tremendous challenge at a crucial time in our history. I believe your peers have selected an individual with dedication and vision, qualities needed by both First Nations and the Government of Canada, as we work together to develop a new relationship aimed at the realization of Indian aspirations for self-reliance.

I would like to assure you that my colleague Monique Landry and I will work closely with you and your regional chiefs, as well as other aboriginal groups and leaders, on the best means at our disposal to achieve this mutual desire.

Your input and counsel is required on many aboriginal issues in the weeks and months ahead. The Royal Commission, constitutional issues and Indian self-government, comprehensive and specific land claims, social and economic development initiatives, and Indian Act amendments and alternatives are but a few of the important items.

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Again, congratulations and best wishes as you take on your new and challenging responsibilities at the helm of the Assembly of First Nations.

I am confident that by working together we can address the very real concerns of First Nations. I look forward to meeting with you very soon.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Tom Siddon". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "T" and a long, sweeping underline.

Tom Siddon, P.C., M.P.



Communiqué

1-9156



NA-CHO NY'A'K DUN REACH FIRST NATION AGREEMENT

WHITEHORSE (June 26, 1991) - The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Council for Yukon Indians, Na-cho Ny'a'k Dun First Nation and the Yukon government have completed negotiations on the principles for the first Yukon First Nation Agreement.

The agreement was signed late Friday, June 21, following an intense seven-day negotiating session. Recognizing that it is an important step on the road to completing land claims in Yukon, the parties were determined to reach an agreement reflecting the goals of this First Nation and built on consultation with the community. . It will be attached to the 1990 Umbrella Final Agreement to form the final land claim agreement for the Na-cho Ny'a'k Dun.

Tom Siddon, federal Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, expressed his pleasure at the progress made. "I am delighted that Chief Robert Hager has led his people to substantial completion of the final agreement for their comprehensive claim. I am very encouraged by this significant milestone for the Yukon Claim and hope that the momentum generated by the Na-cho Ny'a'k Dun people will be carried ahead into negotiations with the Teslin Tlingit Council, the Vuntut Gwich'in in Old Crow, and Champagne and Aishihik in the next several weeks."

Council for Yukon Indians Chair Judy Gingell is very happy the Na-cho Ny'a'k Dun were able to reach an agreement. "The people from Mayo have taken their land claim negotiations very seriously over the years. I'm pleased that they feel they now have an agreement that will be acceptable to their people. It's an important step for Na-cho Ny'a'k Dun and for all Yukon First Nations."

- 2 -

Yukon Premier Tony Penikett believes this agreement is a positive sign to other Yukon First Nations. "The success in Mayo shows that the Umbrella Final Agreement is a workable agreement. It allows First Nations and communities to establish local priorities and provides for a solid social contract for the future."

The Na-cho Ny'a'k Dun Final Agreement covers 1,830 square miles of settlement land. Na-cho Ny'a'k Dun will own the mines and minerals under 930 square miles of that land. The fish and wildlife agreement provides for a sharing formula between native and non-native people for caribou and moose. Na-cho Ny'a'k Dun will also control their First nation members' subsistence hunting rights until such time as conservation levels are required in their traditional territory.

- 30 -

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Communiqué

1-9157

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FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FUNDS PLAN TO IMPROVE POLICING SERVICES FOR INDIAN RESERVES

BRANTFORD (June 27, 1991) -- Federal support and funding dedicated to Indian policing services will increase by \$116.8M over the next five years. The figures were announced as part of the unveiling of a comprehensive policing policy which will provide improved and expanded policing services for Indian reserves.

Today, Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Doug Lewis, Solicitor General of Canada jointly made the announcement on behalf of the federal government on the Six Nations Reserve in Brantford, Ontario. The band was congratulated on the progress it has made on providing policing on the reserve, including an excellent police force and first class police facility. The approach taken at Six Nations mirrors much of what is contained in the federal policing policy.

"This important on-reserve policing policy shows substantial progress on commitments outlined in the Native Agenda announced by the Prime Minister last September. Indian communities must, and will, have a say in how their communities are policed," said Mr. Siddon.

The federal government will be working in cooperation with provincial and Indian partners to enhance the quality of Indian policing. This policy provides for joint federal/provincial/Indian agreements on the basis of a 52 per cent federal share and a 48 per cent provincial share, subject to potential Indian contributions.



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The need to develop effective professional on-reserve policing services, through a tripartite process, was the recommendation of a federal intergovernmental review which included the Department of the Solicitor General and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The "Indian Policing Policy Review" was released by the federal Task Force on Indian Policing in early 1990. Consultations with provincial officials and Indian organizations followed. The Task Force principles were then revised to reflect the results of the consultations and now form the foundation of the policy.

"This policy will provide for the development of professional, effective Indian police services that both reflect and are responsive to the communities they serve," said Mr. Lewis. "It represents an important step in ensuring that the unique culture and needs of Indian communities are addressed by the criminal justice system."

Indian organizations have raised concerns about the provision of policing services and their ability to deal in an effective way with the unique needs of Indian bands. Services must meet acceptable standards with respect to the quality and level of service that would compare with similar communities. To permit flexibility, there are optional policing models that would be made available to Indian bands to best suit their particular needs. Greater Indian participation in policing services will ensure community sensitivity and improved services overall.

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Backgrounder

INDIAN POLICING POLICY OBJECTIVES

The following objectives provide a basis for determining the level and quality of service of Indian policing services:

- ♦ on-reserve communities should be entitled to the level and quality of policing services which non-native communities would receive if their conditions were the same;
- ♦ on-reserve policing services should be designed to ensure they are sensitive to the communities they are intended to serve;
- ♦ the federal on-reserve policing policy should accommodate regional and local variations in policing services;
- ♦ Indian policing services should be responsible for the enforcement of validly enacted laws relating to law and order, the protection of the person and the security of property, regardless of whether the applicable law was enacted at the federal, provincial or territorial, or band level;
- ♦ implementation of new policing arrangements should be undertaken in a planned and coordinated manner to ensure a high probability of success;
- ♦ policing arrangements to Indian bands should be consistent with generally accepted practice and due process related to public complaints, grievances and redress;
- ♦ Indian policing policy should be consistent with, and facilitate movement towards, increased participation and self-government on reserve;
- ♦ police services on-reserve should be independent of the first nation or band governance authority, yet be accountable to the communities they serve;

- ♦ pending any clarification of the impact of aboriginal and treaty rights on the administration of justice, the federal, provincial, territorial and Indian governments each have a legitimate role to play in the provision of Indian on-reserve policing services as follows:
 - Indian governments should be increasingly involved in the management and administration of policing services;
 - the federal government will support Indian policing programs in meeting defined parameters;
 - provincial and territorial governments have the responsibility for the provision of policing services;
 - provincial and territorial governments have the responsibility for establishing the legislative framework for the administration of justice within their territory, including Indian reserves;
- ♦ pending any clarification of the impact of aboriginal and treaty rights and the outcome of self-government negotiations, on-reserve law enforcement programs should operate under the legislation, authority and requirements of the region in which the particular program is located. Police officers employed on reserves should be appointed by the province or territory.

Further details will be available at a later date.

Operations Directorate
Communications Branch
June 27, 1991

BACKGROUNDER

Indian Policing Services

Crime rates in Indian Bands are significantly higher than the provincial averages or the national average of Criminal Code offenses. The crime rates that are reported are higher for virtually every category of crime. The estimated crime rate of 165.6 per 1000 population in 1990 is nearly double the national average of 92.7 per 1000. The rate of violent crime in Indian communities of 33.1 per 1000 is nearly four times the national average of 9.0 per 1000. These crime statistics suggest that police services to Indian Bands face extraordinary demands.

Indian people are more likely to be the victims of crime than other Canadians. Family violence, involving homicide, beating, and sexual assault, is a serious problem on reserves. The victims are typically women, children and seniors. The consequences of family violence are severe and are linked to delinquency, suicide, alcohol and drug abuse. The police represent the "front-line" service for many Indian Bands, both in a social service capacity and in a law enforcement role. While law enforcement alone can't alleviate these problems, strengthening the capacity of the Indian police service to deal with these programs is critical.

In most regions of the country, there have been two policing components providing services to Indian Bands. At a general level, the provincial police service of the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP), the Quebec Police Force (QPF), and RCMP acting as provincial police, primarily composed of non-Indian police officers, provide general policing services to all communities within their boundaries, including Indian Bands. Within this general framework, there is an "Indian policing service" consisting of Indian officers, in some cases Band Constables hired directly by Indian Bands and appointed by the province. Indian Constables within the provincial policing services provide a link or service to Indian Bands and Band Constables who are hired by the Band to police Band by-laws. This "Indian policing service" is wholly or partially funded by the federal government.

In 1983, the Solicitor General and the Minister of Indian and Northern Development were directed to review jointly the federal government's involvement in the provision of policing services to Indian Bands and submit a comprehensive policy which would address a range of issues connected to policing services for Indian Bands including: costs, the diverse range of policing arrangements, inequitable access to Indian policing services, different funding formulae, and the ever increasing demands for an expansion of program services.

Since 1983, there have been unavoidable delays in completing the review. During that time, additional issues had been identified, such as: the adequacy and responsiveness of policing services to Indian Bands; the treatment of Indian people by the criminal justice system and evidence of racism on the part of non-Indian police officers against Indian peoples; rising crime rates in Indian Bands in areas of violent crime, family violence and substance abuse; and the need for a statutory base for the establishment and regulation of Indian-administered policing services.

The work of the federal Task Force on Indian Policing began in 1986, following the final report of the Special Parliamentary Committee on Indian Government (the Penner Report). A Steering Committee and a working group under the chairmanship of DIAND were established to develop federal objectives, clarify current and future responsibilities of governments and federal departments, and to make recommendations on standards and delivery of policing services to Indian Bands.

The review included consultations with provincial officials and Indian organizations as a basis to develop a policy framework for the provision of policing services to Indian Bands and the development of recommendations on a range of issues for federal action, such as the Task Force Report January, 1990. Following further consultation in 1990, work began on the actual preparation of the policy. The overall objective of the policy is to facilitate through tripartite negotiations among the provinces, the Indian Bands and the federal government the development and maintenance of professional policing services to Indian Bands that are effective, efficient and responsive to the unique needs of these communities.

Operations Directorate
Communications Branch
June 27, 1991



Communiqué

1-9158

KANESATAKE ELECTS INTERIM BAND COUNCIL

OTTAWA (JUNE 28, 1991) -- The Mohawk community of Kanesatake yesterday elected an interim chief and band council to be responsible for band governance and for the development and implementation of a Mohawk custom election code.

The Honourable Monique Landry, Minister of State for Indian Affairs and Northern Development, congratulated the new interim chief, Jerry Peltier and members of the band council. A total of 558 band members participated in the election.

The Minister was particularly pleased to note that the elections were carried out in a peaceful manner.

"I commend the citizens of Kanesatake who have shown great political maturity. The campaign took place in a spirit of calm and mutual respect," she said.

"The community has duly elected the leaders it wishes to represent its interests," Minister Landry added. "I am pleased that we are now in a position to proceed with discussions on land grievances, social and economic development, and self-government issues. I have invited Mr. Bernard Roy, the federal negotiator to meet with the new interim chief and band council at the earliest possible date."

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The newly elected interim band council will have up to ten months in which to develop a Kanesatake Mohawk Custom Election Code acceptable to the community. An election would then be held under this code to choose the Kanesatake Band Council.

In a May 31 community plebiscite, a clear majority voiced their preference for choosing a new chief and band council for Kanesatake through election, as opposed to selection by the Six Nations Traditional Hereditary Clan Mothers.

"A public vote was necessary to resolve the issue of a lack of community leadership. Without an authority mandated by the people of Kanesatake", concluded the Minister, "negotiations with the community on outstanding issues have, until now, been impossible".

- 30 -

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Communiqué

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1-9160

TRIBAL COUNCIL FUNDING NOW AVAILABLE

YELLOWKNIFE (June 28, 1991) -- In response to a long-standing need and concern of the Dene people, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) will begin implementing a funding program for the support of Tribal Councils in the Northwest Territories.

Through DIAND's Indian and Inuit Affairs program, an initial \$475,000 in funding will be provided this fiscal year to First Nations to study and consult on the development of Tribal Councils. First Nations, not DIAND, will control the process for this development in five regions -- Deh Cho, Gwich'in, Sahtu, South Slave and North Slave.

Once implemented, Tribal Councils will provide advisory services to their member bands and communities in the areas of band government, financial management and economic development. The Tribal Councils will be accountable to their member band councils.

This initiative is part of the federal government's Native Agenda which seeks to create a new working relationship with First Nations. The funding announced today is the first of a three-year "phase-in" support strategy to be provided by DIAND.

- 30 -

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Communiqué

1-9163

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGED BY B.C. CLAIMS TASK FORCE REPORT

VANCOUVER (July 3, 1991) -- Federal Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Tom Siddon, has commended the work of the British Columbia Comprehensive Claims Task Force which submitted its report today.



The report contains significant recommendations about how First Nations, B.C. and Canada could begin land claims negotiations.

Mr. Siddon expressed particular interest in the recommendation for a British Columbia Treaty Commission.

The Task Force has recommended a B.C. Treaty Commission be set up to ensure the negotiation process is "made in B.C.," fair, impartial, efficient, effective and clear; all parties have sufficient resources to do the job; and the parties work effectively to reach agreements. The Commission would be a tripartite organization appointed by the First Nations and both governments.

"In an April speech to B.C. First Nations, the Prime Minister stressed the need for a new relationship between aboriginal people and governments -- a new contract that reflects modern Canadian realities and legitimate native aspirations," said Mr. Siddon. "This idea is emphasized throughout the Task Force report -- a new relationship is required between First Nations, British Columbia and Canada."

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Mr. Siddon said the report's recommendations were extremely important and he wants to discuss them with B.C. First Nations and other interested parties prior to meeting with his cabinet colleagues. "I am committed to accelerating the review process for these recommendations and I will work for an early decision by the federal government."

The B.C. Claims Task Force was announced last December. Its terms of reference directed the seven-member committee to consider the scope of negotiations, their process, timing and organization, as well as the need for and value of public education and interim measures.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA CLAIMS TASK FORCE REPORT

Recommendations

1. The First Nations, Canada and British Columbia establish a new relationship based on mutual trust, respect, and understanding -- through political negotiations.
2. Each of the parties be at liberty to introduce any issue at the negotiation table which it views as significant to the new relationship.
3. A British Columbia Treaty Commission be established by agreement among the First Nations, Canada, and British Columbia to facilitate the process of negotiations.
4. The Commission consist of a full-time chair person and four commissioners -- of whom two are appointed by the First Nations, and one each by the federal and provincial governments.
5. A six-stage process for negotiating treaties.
6. The treaty negotiation process be open to all First Nations in British Columbia.
7. The organization of First Nations for the negotiations is a decision to be made by each First Nation.

8. First Nations resolve issues related to overlapping traditional territories among themselves.
9. Federal and provincial governments start negotiations as soon as First Nations are ready.
10. Non-aboriginal interests be represented at the negotiating table by the federal and provincial governments.
11. The First Nation, Canadian, and British Columbian negotiating teams be sufficiently funded to meet the requirements of the negotiations.
12. The commission be responsible for allocating funds to the First Nations.
13. The parties develop ratification procedures which are confirmed in the Framework Agreement and in the Agreement in Principle.
14. The commission provide advice and assistance in dispute resolution as agreed by the parties.
15. The parties select skilled negotiators and provide them with a clear mandate, and training as required.
16. The Parties negotiate interim measures agreements before or during the treaty negotiations when an interest is being affected which could undermine the process.

17. Canada, British Columbia and the First Nations jointly undertake public education and information programs.
18. The parties in each negotiation jointly undertake a public information program.
19. British Columbia, Canada and the First Nations request the First Nations Education Secretariat and various educational organizations in British Columbia to prepare resource materials for use in the schools and by the public.



Communiqué

1-9170

GWICH'IN TO RECEIVE LANDS IN THE YUKON

OTTAWA (July 12, 1991) — In order to reach a settlement of the comprehensive claim of the Gwich'in of the Mackenzie Delta, NWT, the government will provide them with ownership of 600 square miles of federal land in the Peel River Basin of the Yukon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Tom Siddon announced today.

The lands to be owned are in a remote corner of the Yukon and no existing land rights or mineral claims will be adversely affected. The negotiation of actual land parcels will include the Yukon Territorial Government.

The Gwich'in occupied this area for centuries prior to their movement to settle in and around Fort McPherson. They continue to use this area extensively for hunting and fishing and their trapping rights in the area have been recognized by Yukon legislation.

The Gwich'in have a transboundary agreement with the potentially affected Yukon First Nations (Na-Cho Ny'a'k Dun First Nation, Dawson and Vuntut Gwitchin Tribal Council) which recognize their rights to the area and support a negotiated settlement. A detailed transboundary agreement remains to be completed by the Gwich'in with Governments of the Yukon and Canada.

Mr. Siddon noted that, "the selection of these lands in the Yukon is in accordance with the comprehensive claims policy on overlap. The administration of the land will be subject to the same laws and regulations as Yukon First Nations."

The federal government, the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Gwich'in Tribal Council have been negotiating a claim settlement based on the Dene/Metis Final Agreement that was initialled in April 1990.

Settlement of land claims is one of the main elements of the federal government's Native Agenda announced last fall by the Prime Minister.

- 30 -

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Communiqué

1-9171



COMPREHENSIVE LAND CLAIM AGREEMENT INITIALED WITH GWICH'IN OF THE MACKENZIE DELTA IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

OTTAWA (July 13, 1991) — The initialling of an important comprehensive land claim agreement between the federal government and the Gwich'in was announced today by Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Tom Siddon and President of the Gwich'in Tribal Council Willard Hagen.

If the agreement is ratified, the Gwich'in will receive ownership of 8,640 square miles of land (of which 2,360 square miles will include subsurface rights) in the Mackenzie River Delta in the Northwest Territories. The Gwich'in will also receive a non-taxable financial payment of \$75 million (1990\$) to be paid out over a 15-year period, guaranteed wildlife harvesting rights, participation in decision-making structures dealing with wildlife, land and environmental management, resource royalties and rights of first refusal to a variety of wildlife activities.

As part of the land claim settlement, the Gwich'in will also receive ownership of 600 square miles of federal land in the Peel River Basin in the Yukon. The Gwich'in occupied this area for centuries before settling in and around Fort McPherson in the Northwest Territories. They still trap, hunt and fish extensively in the Basin.

The Gwich'in reached a transboundary agreement in 1990 with the potentially affected Yukon First Nations (First Nation of Na-Cho Ny'a'k Dun, Dawson, and Vuntut Gwitchin Tribal Council) which recognizes their rights to the area and support a negotiated settlement. A detailed transboundary agreement remains to be completed by the Gwich'in with the Governments of the Yukon and Canada.

"This land claim agreement with the Gwich'in Tribal Council is a significant achievement and demonstrates the federal government's commitment, outlined in the Native Agenda, to resolving all outstanding land claims with aboriginal peoples," said Mr. Siddon.

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Mr. Hagen remarked, "It's been a long 20 years. We feel great not because we have finally concluded the agreement but because the Gwich'in have negotiated a modern day treaty that has clarity and well-defined aboriginal rights that have never been known in the past and which we are certain will stand the test of time.

"The Gwich'in have negotiated more economic benefits, more surface and subsurface ownership, and more regional powers than were in the failed April 1990 comprehensive agreement with the Dene/Metis. We will have 600 square miles of land in fee simple title in our traditional homeland in the Peel River Basin of the Yukon which was essential to our claim.

"The Gwich'in Tribal Council will be recommending this agreement to our people for ratification this fall. Minister Tom Siddon is to be commended for his strong support of this claim and his dedication to the Gwich'in cause," noted Mr. Hagen.

If ratified by the Gwich'in and the government, the agreement will be officially signed late this fall.

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BACKGROUNDER

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE GWICH'IN AGREEMENT

CLAIMANT: The Gwich'in of the Mackenzie Delta region of the Northwest Territories, as represented by the Gwich'in Tribal Council

POPULATION: approx. 2,000 or 60 percent of the settlement area population

Highlights of the Agreement

Land Title

- approx. 8,640 square miles in the Northwest Territories, of which 2,360 square miles will include subsurface mineral rights
- approx. 600 square miles of lands in the Yukon within the Gwich'in area of traditional use

Economic

- a non-taxable financial payment of \$75 million (1990\$) to be paid out over a 15-year period
- Gwich'in to receive annually 7.5 percent of first \$2 million of resource royalty received by government, and 1.5 percent of additional resource royalties within the Mackenzie Valley

Wildlife

- Renewable Resources Board to be established with equal Gwich'in and public membership to manage wildlife harvesting in the settlement area
- specific wildlife harvesting rights
- economic opportunities related to guiding, lodges, naturalist activities and commercial fishing
- compensation where developers cause provable damage to property or equipment used in harvesting wildlife or for the loss of income from wildlife harvesting

Land and Environmental Management

- detailed provisions ensuring equal Gwich'in representation on boards with responsibility for land use planning, wildlife management, environmental reviews of development proposals, and land and water management in the settlement area.

Political Development

- provides for the negotiation of self-government agreements
- provides that the Gwich'in Tribal Council will participate in any constitutional conference for reform of the constitution of the Northwest Territories



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communiqué

1-9176

FIRST NATIONS' STUDENT SUMMER EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM GETS UNDERWAY IN MANITOBA FOR SECOND YEAR

WINNIPEG, Manitoba (July 19, 1991) - A \$400 thousand dollar summer employment program for native students on reserve was announced today by Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Tom Siddon.

The initiative will enable Manitoba bands to employ approximately 249 students from 60 reserves for a maximum of eight weeks in community related projects. Project proposals were submitted to the department for review in June and most projects are now underway.

The program, first established last summer, was highly successful and created employment in 41 communities for students from grade 8 to 12 and for those engaged in post-secondary education. A wide variety of jobs were created including work in substance abuse prevention, recreational programs, and community clean-up.

The students, who are selected by school principals and education authorities in consultation with chiefs and councils, must be registered in a school program and plan on returning to school in the fall of 1991.

The chief and council are responsible for implementing the program in their communities including the supervision, training and safety of the students they employ.

"This regional initiative supports the Native Agenda objective of improving economic and social conditions on reserve," said Mr. Siddon. "This program will once again provide students living on-reserve, who do not have access to the same summer employment opportunities as other students in the province, with meaningful employment that also provides great benefit to the community."

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Communiqué

APPOINTMENTS TO CANADIAN POLAR COMMISSION ANNOUNCED

OTTAWA (September 16, 1991) -- The appointees to the Canadian Polar Commission's Board of Directors were announced today by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Tom Siddon.

Chairing the Commission will be **Whit Fraser**, a journalist and former host of CBC's "This Country". Mr. Fraser has extensive experience as a journalist in the North and was a resident of the N.W.T. for 11 years. He has been instrumental in developing native language broadcasting and in bringing northern issues to the attention of southern audiences.

The Board of Directors will also consist of two vice-chairpersons, Dr. Louise Filion and Mr. Doug Heyland and nine other members. All are prominent individuals in the humanities and sciences and have experience in Canada's polar regions. Additional background is included in the attached information sheet.

The Canadian Polar Commission has been established in response to concerns over the state of polar research in Canada. Its mandate is to promote the development and dissemination of knowledge about the polar regions in Canada and internationally. The Commission will have an office in the National Capital Region as well as one in the North, at a location to be determined by the Board of Directors.

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A media reception will be held at 4:00 p.m. on September 18, 1991. Details to follow.

Ref:

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Information

THE CANADIAN POLAR COMMISSION

The Canadian Polar Commission was created in response to concerns over the state of polar research in Canada.

The establishment of the Commission was initially recommended in 1987 in the Canada and Polar Science report, and again in 1988 in a report, by Trent University Professor T.H.B. Symons, entitled The Shield of Achilles.

On November 24, 1989, in Leningrad, USSR, the Prime Minister announced the federal government's intention to establish the Commission. On February 1, 1991, The Canadian Polar Commission Act received Royal Assent.

The mandate of the Commission is to:

- ◆ monitor the state of knowledge, in Canada and elsewhere, of the polar regions
- ◆ enhance Canada's international polar profile by fostering and facilitating international and domestic liaison and cooperation in circumpolar research
- ◆ promote and encourage national institutions and organizations to support the development and dissemination of northern knowledge
- ◆ provide information about research concerning the polar regions to Canadians and Canadian organizations, institutions and associations
- ◆ advise the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on matters relating to the polar regions

In order to carry out its mandate the Commission will initiate, sponsor and support conferences, seminars and meetings. It will establish the Canadian Polar Information System as the principal mechanism to disseminate knowledge concerning the polar regions. It will also prepare an annual report on its activities to be tabled in Parliament and support special studies on matters relating to the polar regions.

CANADIAN POLAR COMMISSION MEMBERS

Chairperson

Mr. Whit Fraser

Mr. Fraser was the host of CBC Newsworld's program "This Country". He has extensive experience as a journalist in the North and was a resident of the N.W.T for 11 years. He was instrumental in developing native language broadcasting and, through his broadcasts, has sensitized and educated southern Canadians on changes occurring in the North.

Vice-Chairpersons

Dr. Louise Filion

Dr. Filion has been the Director of the Centre d'études nordiques at Laval University since 1986. She has extensive northern research experience, particularly in the ecology and paleo-climatology of northern Québec.

Mr. Doug Heyland

Mr. Heyland has been the Executive Director and Science Advisor of the Science Institute of the Northwest Territories since 1989. He has extensive experience in the North and has formed a broad network of contacts throughout the northern research community.

Members of the Board of Directors

Mr. Montague Alford

Mr. Alford is a retired hydrometric officer who worked in the Whitehorse office of Environment Canada's Water Survey Division. He is a longtime resident of Yukon and has been an expedition member on mountain climbs in Canada, Alaska and Antarctica. He is a member of the Order of Canada and is a recipient of the Queen's Medal and Centennial Medal.

Dr. Lloyd Barber

Dr. Barber is President and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Regina. He is a distinguished economist, educator, and administrator. He has had a special interest in native affairs throughout his career.

Mr. Marc Beaudry

Mr. Beaudry is currently the Director of Programming at the Red River School Commission in Manitoba. He has lived in the N.W.T. and the Yukon and has an active interest in the North and in native affairs.

Ms Margaret Boone

Ms. Boone has been the Director of the School of Nursing at Lakehead University in Ontario since 1986 and has been involved in native studies and circumpolar affairs. She is also the Chairperson of Lakehead University's President's Advisory Committee on Northern Studies.

Dr. Gerald Lock

Dr. Lock is a professor in the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Alberta. He has experience as an engineer and as an academic, and has conducted extensive research in the North. In 1977, he was the recipient of the Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal.

Dr. George Miller

Dr. Miller is the Vice-President for Research and Technology Development at NOVA Corporation in Alberta and President of NOVA HUSKY Research Corporation. He has been active as a researcher in chemistry and as a manager in the private sector.

Ms Elizabeth Apak Rose

Ms. Rose is a member of the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation. She is active in Inuit cultural affairs and has had extensive experience in the N.W.T. as an educator.

Dr. John Stager

Dr. Stager was an Associate Dean of the Faculty of Arts at the University of British Columbia. He is the founding president of the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies and was the first chairperson of the Northern Science Award Selection Committee (1983-1985). He has conducted research in the Arctic for several decades, and has an international reputation both for his scientific work and his organisational skills.

Dr. Marc-Adélar Tremblay

Dr. Tremblay is professor emeritus of anthropology at Laval University. He is a distinguished northern academic expert and throughout his career has been active in a multitude of northern endeavours. Among his achievements have been the presidencies of the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies and of the Royal Society of Canada.



Communiqué

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1-9194



GWICH'IN RATIFY COMPREHENSIVE LAND CLAIM

OTTAWA (September 21, 1991) -- The Gwich'in of the Mackenzie Delta in the Northwest Territories have ratified a comprehensive land claim agreement initialled in July with the federal and territorial governments. Results of the vote were announced this evening.

Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, congratulated Willard Hagen, President of the Gwich'in Tribal Council, on the results of the vote.

"I am pleased that the Gwich'in have given their support to this important land claim settlement. I believe it is a fair and reasonable agreement, one which will provide the Gwich'in with meaningful benefits and significant participation in public management structures in their traditional area," Mr. Siddon said.

Under the agreement, the Gwich'in will own 8,622 square miles of land in the Mackenzie Delta in the Northwest Territories, including subsurface rights to 27 per cent of this area. They will receive subsurface-only ownership to an additional 36 square miles of Delta land.

As well, the Gwich'in will own 600 square miles of land in the Peel River Basin in the Yukon, an area which they have occupied for centuries.

A non-taxable financial payment of \$75 million will be paid out to the Gwich'in over 15 years. Their wildlife harvesting rights will be guaranteed and they will receive a share of resource royalties. Their participation in public management structures will involve representation on wildlife, land and water, and environmental management boards.

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Land selection has yet to be completed and an implementation plan must be finalized. If the agreement is approved by Cabinet, legislation will then be presented to Parliament as soon as possible in order to give effect to the agreement.

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Communiqué

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1-9195



GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO STANDING COMMITTEE REPORT, THE SUMMER OF 1990 TABLED

OTTAWA (October 4, 1991) -- The federal government has made significant progress in addressing key recommendations of the Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs regarding the events of last summer at Kanesatake (Oka) and Kahnawake.

Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Tom Siddon tabled the federal response to the Standing Committee's report, The Summer of 1990, in the House of Commons today. The Committee published its report in May 1991, after holding public hearings between January and March 1991.

In tabling the government's response, the Minister addressed each of the Committee's seven recommendations. "Our response is a carefully considered response to the Committee's recommendations," Mr. Siddon said. "I would like to thank the Past Chairman, Mr. Ken Hughes, MP for MacLeod, and his Committee for their work on this matter."

"Most of the recommendations have been implemented or are being implemented by the government," Monique Landry, Minister of State for Indian Affairs and Northern Development added, "and the people of Kanesatake continue to work on the governance question."

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The Standing Committee's recommendations focused on aboriginal issues both at the national level and those specific to the Mohawk communities of Kanesatake and Kahnawake in Quebec. Included among them were the establishment of a Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, the creation of a commission to resolve specific land claims, and the resolution of the governance issue at Kanesatake.

Under the Native Agenda announced by the Prime Minister last September, the government undertook a number of initiatives that address the Committee's recommendations. For example, the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples was announced by the Prime Minister on April 23. The Indian Specific Claims Commission, which is an independent mechanism to resolve disputes, was established in April 1991. In late June, Kanesatake band members elected an interim council. The new council will manage community affairs and develop an electoral code to be used for all future elections at Kanesatake.

"With regard to community land needs, negotiations are underway and I am optimistic that we will be in a position to resolve this issue soon," noted the Minister.

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BACKGROUND

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO THE SUMMER OF 1990

Following the conflict at Kanesatake and Kahnawake during the summer of 1990, the House of Commons requested that the Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs inquire into the events during the summer and the circumstances that escalated the development of the conflict.

The Standing Committee held public hearings between January and March 1991. Ministers, representatives from native and non-native organizations, and other individuals appeared before the Committee.

The Committee's report, The Summer of 1990, was published on May 7, 1991. It contained seven recommendations which deal with national native issues and with issues related specifically to Kanesatake.

The government's response was tabled in the House of Commons by Tom Siddon, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, on October 4, 1991.

The following is a synopsis of the Committee's recommendations and the government's responses.

1. **The Committee recommended that the government establish a Royal Commission to inquire into and report on the relations of First Nations with other Canadians.**

The establishment of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples was announced by the Prime Minister on April 23, 1991, shortly before the release of the Standing Committee's report.

Both the Prime Minister and the Minister Responsible for Constitutional Reform have indicated that aboriginal constitutional issues will be a central part of the discussions on constitutional change.

As well, the Special Joint Committee on a Renewed Canada has started (September 1991) to hear the views of provincial governments, aboriginal groups and others, on proposals for constitutional change for Canada. A parallel process has been established by national aboriginal associations so that aboriginal people can define their objectives for constitutional reform.

2. **The Committee recommended that a Committee of the House review Part XI of the National Defence Act in light of concerns about the need for stronger review mechanisms and additional reporting requirements respecting the use of the armed forces as an aid to a civil power.**

Parliament already has the authority to monitor the ongoing actions and activities of federally constituted bodies such as the armed forces. The Chief of Defence Staff can, at any time, be called upon to explain the overall military approach, successive objectives and actions taken. The Standing Committee on National Defence and Veterans Affairs has the authority to review Part XI of the National Defence Act.

3. **The Committee recommended that one or more institutions be established to independently review the validity of land claims; to deal with the validity of, and compensation for, specific claims; and to monitor and review the implementation of claims policy and of claims agreements to ensure fairness. The Committee also recommended the establishment of a National Mediation Service, composed of expert mediators who could apply their mediation skills to prevent local land use conflicts from expanding into larger disputes.**

New initiatives on specific claims were announced by the Prime Minister on April 23, 1991, again, before the publication of the Standing Committee's report.

Significant changes have been made to speed up the process of resolving both specific and comprehensive land claims. As part of these initiatives, the Indian Specific Claims Commission was created to provide an independent dispute resolution mechanism. The Commission will also arrange for mediation when requested by the parties.

Specific land claims originating prior to Confederation in 1867 are now accepted under the process. A faster settlement process for smaller claims is being put in place. As well, the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development can now authorize expenditures of up to \$7 million per claim, in order to accelerate financial approvals.

With regard to comprehensive claims, the government has lifted the six-claim limit on the number of claims under negotiation at any one time. Currently, seven comprehensive claims are in active negotiation. Further innovations to the negotiation process are being considered.

4. **The Committee recommended that the Government of Canada ensure that the Six Nations Confederacy be involved and consulted in the process of seeking a resolution of governance issues. The Committee noted that the responsibility for resolving the issue of governance rests primarily with the residents of Kanesatake.**

To assist in resolving the question of Mohawk leadership at Kanesatake, a plebiscite was held to determine whether residents preferred to elect their council or have the council members selected by traditional processes. Respondents favoured an election process and an interim band council was elected on June 27, 1991.

The federal government favours mechanisms where the community residents make their own decisions on their mode of political representation. In keeping with this, the Government of Canada considers that it is the responsibility of the band council to decide whether it wishes to involve the Six Nations Confederacy to resolve internal problems.

5. **The Committee recommended that the Government of Canada establish an independent judicial inquiry, inviting the participation of Quebec, and charged with inquiring into the events of the summer of 1990; policing and justice issues; and other areas of conflict.**

The Quebec Government will conduct a coroner's inquiry into the death of Sûreté du Québec Corporal Lemay. The results of the inquiry should contribute to the understanding of the events of the summer of 1990.

As part of the Native Agenda, the Government of Canada has taken major initiatives on policing and justice issues affecting aboriginal people. In June 1991, the federal government unveiled a comprehensive policing policy, whose objective is to provide improved and expanded policing services for Indian reserves. Under the new policy, federal funding for policing services will increase by \$116.8 million over the next five years.

The federal government has also been involved, over the past two years, in a major initiative concerning aboriginal people and the administration of justice. This initiative includes: developing policies on the administration of justice, justices of the peace, and sentencing; monitoring provincial justice inquiries; participating in tripartite processes in several provinces; and funding First Nations to develop and carry out research and pilot projects related to the administration of justice.

Finally, in June 1991, the federal government gave the go-ahead for a public consultation process designed to make justice administration more responsive to aboriginal aspirations, needs and concerns.

The recently established Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples will examine areas of conflict affecting native and non-native communities as well as economic and social concerns of aboriginal peoples. Justice issues is one of the specific areas within the terms of reference of the Royal Commission.

6. **The Committee recommended the Government approach the parties regarding the establishment of a process to deal with conflicts between municipalities and Mohawk authorities over land use issues. The Committee recommended the appointment of a mediator to facilitate discussions over land use matters such as zoning, and the appointment of an arbitrator to make binding decisions where negotiations and mediation do not resolve the conflict.**

At the end of the 1990 conflict, the federal government appointed a negotiator to resume talks with the community on land matters. In keeping with the objective of creating a unified land base for the Kanesatake Band, the federal government purchased 106 acres of land. The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is currently attempting to negotiate the purchase of additional parcels of land.

Once land issues are settled, the Government of Canada will consult the band council as to how other differences may be approached and resolved.

7. **The Committee recommended that urgent steps be taken to provide healing and compensation measures for the communities involved, and particularly to deal with the effect of the summer's events on young people.**

Health and Welfare Canada has responded in various ways to the needs of Kahnawake, Kanesatake and neighbouring areas, as the communities deal with the psychological aftermath of the confrontation.

At Kahnawake, the band has a highly developed health and social services support system that has played a key role in dealing with the post-incident stress. A public education outreach approach, through community newsletters, radio programs and pamphlets was developed by band workers in consultation with a psychologist provided by Health and Welfare Canada. Therapeutic services were also available for groups and individuals. Individual counselling and support was provided in some 900 home visits, and about 30 debriefing sessions were held with a variety of community groups. Special approaches were developed for children and youth. Workshops were held for elementary and secondary school teachers to assist them in their work.

At Kanesatake, support included training for members of the Emergency Measures Committee, a session on Critical Incident Stress, and workshops for the elementary school teachers.

In neighbouring communities, Health and Welfare Canada developed and implemented programs for school staff members and children. The Municipality of Oka received financial compensation from the federal government to cover the estimated loss of income from the 106 acres purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in August 1990. To revitalize the economy of the Oka region, a financial contribution was announced to establish the Deux Montagnes Economic Development Corporation; to create jobs for the Deux Montagnes Tourism Development Corporation; and to develop a promotion and communication campaign to be conducted by the Oka Chamber of Commerce.



Communiqué

1-911067

NEW JOB CREATING PROGRAM FOR ABORIGINALS A SUCCESS SAYS SIDDON

OTTAWA (December 9, 1991) - A new program to help launch aboriginal businesses is creating jobs and income for Native communities. Today, Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) released the first annual report of the Resource Access Negotiations Program (RAN).

RAN is administered by DIAND under the Canadian Aboriginal Economic Development Strategy (CAEDS).

The financial support provided by RAN assists Indian, Inuit and Innu communities to develop resources in their own local areas. Mining and fishing ventures have been particularly successful in many Indian communities.

The resource developments have not only assisted in creating more self-sufficient Native communities, they have also helped increase job opportunities.

"RAN has made a great contribution toward furthering aboriginal participation in effective, sustainable resource development opportunities," said Mr. Siddon. "The program has led aboriginal peoples towards greater economic self-reliance in their own communities. This is a key goal of the federal government's Native Agenda."

"As a result of the success of the program, in its first full year of operation, I am pleased that we have been able to increase the RAN budget by 38 per cent in the current fiscal year," added the Minister.

During its first year, RAN contributed \$1.6 million to 50 resource development projects. These ranged from the exploitation of nearby off-reserve resources and investment in developing community-owned resources to the establishment of business and employment agreements with developers of large-scale projects.

Of the 50 projects, 15 have already created over 600 jobs. The Kaska Nation Tribal Council (KNTC) and the Bigstone Cree Band in Alberta are only two of the many communities that have benefitted through the negotiation of economic development projects.



An \$82,800 RAN contribution to KNTC has ensured its involvement in the development and operation of three mines located near their communities. Kaska bands now have special access to economic opportunities flowing from the projects, including construction, development, and operation of the mines. Spin-off benefits include \$9.95 million in construction contracts and the creation of over 200 jobs for band members.

RAN has also meant a brighter, more optimistic outlook for the Labrador Inuit Development Corporation (LIDC). The program has assisted LIDC in its negotiations with the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the province of Newfoundland for licenses to fish cod, turbot, and arctic scallops. As a result, employment opportunities have grown substantially. LIDC is also hoping to take over the fish plant at Nain and turn it into its main processing plant. Many members of the community have received training in fish processing, which has increased skills and employment opportunities, as well.

"The growing importance of the RAN program cannot be overstated," said Minister Siddon. "Clearly, the resource developments it has helped to support are leading to more self-sufficient aboriginal communities, while helping to increase job opportunities at the same time."

For copies of the RAN annual report, contact the regional DIAND office nearest you (consult the blue pages in your telephone directory), or contact the DIAND Public Enquiries Kiosk, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0H4, (819) 997-0380. Program highlights are also included in the CAEDS Status Report which was released last week.

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Communiqué

1-91109

AGREEMENT REACHED ON MODEL SELF-GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT FOR YUKON FIRST NATIONS

TORONTO, Ontario (December 9, 1991) -- The Honourable Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, announced today that negotiators for the Council for Yukon Indians, the federal government and the Government of Yukon have initialled a model self-government agreement which has just been reviewed by the Council for Yukon Indians Special General Assembly.

"This model agreement is innovative and a major achievement in the progress towards a comprehensive settlement of the Yukon land claim," Mr. Siddon said. "It is a testimonial to Canada's commitment to the recognition of aboriginal self-government."

The model agreement is still subject to review and legal drafting. It is anticipated that the text of the document will be finalized over the next few weeks and copies will be made available once this work is completed.

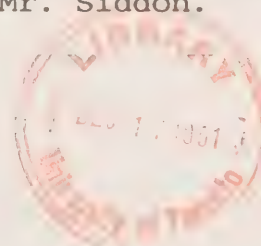
On the basis of the model agreement, individual self-government agreements will be concluded with the First Nations in Yukon. Negotiations are well underway with Nacho Nyak Dun, Champagne and Aishihik, Teslin Tlingit, and Vuntut Gwitchin. It is anticipated that these individual agreements will be completed shortly.

These individual agreements will undergo formal ratification by the First Nations and the federal and territorial governments. Once ratified, Self-Government Legislation will be enacted to bring the agreements into effect.

"I am also highly encouraged to learn that on Saturday night in Whitehorse the Yukon First Nations ratified, in principle, both the Umbrella Final land claim agreement and the self-government agreement at their General Assembly," added Mr. Siddon.

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BACKGROUNDER

Yukon First Nations Self-Government Agreements

1. Objectives of the Model Self-Government Agreement:

First Nations want to integrate traditional decision-making structures with contemporary forms of government.

The parties are committed to promoting opportunities for the well-being of First Nations citizens equal to those of other Canadians and to providing essential public services of reasonable quality to all First Nation citizens.

2. Institutions/Structures of Government:

The institutions and structures of government will be defined by the First Nations themselves through constitutions which will not be subject to approval by other levels of government, but will be subject to the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

There will be a general requirement in the self-government legislation to ensure that mechanisms for political and financial accountability are in place. The specific mechanisms will be defined by the First Nations in accordance with their traditions and values.

One key feature of these arrangements is that First Nation governments will be directly accountable to their citizens.

3. Powers of First Nations:

a) First Nations will have law-making powers of a local and private nature on settlement lands. Examples of these powers are:

- use, management, control and protection of settlement lands
- planning, zoning and land development
- control or prevention of pollution and protection of the environment
- licensing and regulating of any person carrying on any business, trade, profession or other occupation.

b) First Nations will also have selected powers over their citizens on and off settlement lands. Examples of these powers are:

- provision of health, social and welfare services to citizens

- provision of programs and services related to First Nations language
- guardianship, custody, care and placement of First Nations children, except licensing and regulation of facility-based services off Settlement land
- provision of education programs and services for citizens choosing to participate, except licensing and regulation of facility-based services off Settlement land
- provision of services for resolution of disputes outside the courts

Exercising these powers will require coordination with the Government of Yukon.

The agreement makes provision for the Yukon and First Nation governments to take action to protect individuals in situations of actual or imminent danger irrespective of the jurisdictional arrangements.

- c) First Nation Governments will also take on the responsibilities outlined in the Umbrella Final Agreement. Examples of these responsibilities include participation in decision-making bodies such as the Renewable Resource Councils, Development Assessment Board and the Surface Rights Board.
- d) Federal laws will continue to apply.
- e) Laws of the Yukon Government will continue to apply until the First Nation passes its own laws to replace them to the extent it is empowered to do so by the provisions of the agreement.

4. Fiscal Arrangements:

Funding for First Nations governments will be provided through multi-year funding agreements from the federal government which will enable First Nations to determine their own priorities and allocate resources accordingly.

First Nations will maintain and publish financial accounts in a manner consistent with generally accepted accounting principles and procedures.

5. Taxation:

The model agreement recognizes that the Parties will have to negotiate arrangements on taxation. The federal government has committed to enter into these negotiations three years after the proclamation of any self-government legislation.

6. Administration of Justice:

The parties are committed to entering into an agreement respecting the administration of justice. The agreement will deal with powers respecting adjudication, civil remedies and punitive sanctions for enforcing any law of the First Nation including fine, penalty or imprisonment. The agreement may also deal with prosecution, corrections, law enforcement and the relation of First Nation courts to existing courts.

The First Nations have agreed not to exercise law-making powers with respect to justice during a five-year transitional period. During the transition period the Yukon Courts will adjudicate in respect to First Nation laws, offenses will be prosecuted by Yukon prosecutors and terms of imprisonment will be served in Yukon corrections facilities.

7. Implementation:

The model agreement recognizes that implementation planning is critical. It commits the parties to negotiate implementation plans to ensure that there are not future misunderstandings.



Communiqué

SIDDON ENCOURAGED BY B.C. GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO PROVINCIAL CLAIMS TASK FORCE

1-911111

OTTAWA (December 10, 1991) -- Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Tom Siddon today welcomed the B.C. Government's acceptance of the recommendations of the B.C. land claims task force.

"The provincial government's response represents a major breakthrough in the resolution of claims in B.C.," said Mr. Siddon. "It represents an essential commitment by the province to participate in the negotiations and to develop a new relationship with B.C. First Nations. Premier Harcourt, Aboriginal Affairs Minister Petter, and the provincial government are to be congratulated on this positive approach."

Participation by the province in this new process is essential to the resolution of the First Nations claims, since the province has jurisdiction and ownership over the majority of the land and resources claimed.

The federal government accepted all 19 recommendations contained in the B.C. Claims Task Force Report in November of this year. The Task Force was created in December 1990 by First Nations, the federal and provincial governments to make recommendations on the scope, organization and process for negotiating B.C. claims. The Task Force released its report in July 1991.

A key recommendation called for the creation of a tripartite B.C. Treaty Commission to ensure fair, impartial and efficient negotiations.

- 30 -

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Communiqué

1-91116

NOGAP PROGRAM FUNDING APPROVED

OTTAWA (December 16, 1991) -- The Northern Oil and Gas Action Program (NOGAP) will receive funding to allow it to continue for the final two years of its multi-year program. Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Tom Siddon announced today that more than \$11.74 million has been approved to take the program into 1994.

"The funding will ensure the completion of the NOGAP program, which began in 1984," Mr. Siddon said. "While there has already been a tangible return on the government's investment, the real pay-off will be realized in the final two years as projects are finalized."

NOGAP is a multi-year research and planning program. Its objective is to ensure federal and territorial government preparedness to major northern oil and gas development proposals.

Research studies conducted by NOGAP include oil spill planning; contaminants effects and control; pipeline routing, design and construction; oceanography and hydrographic charting; offshore structure design for infrastructure on ice; renewable resource protection and management; archaeological resource management; and business development.

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"Completion of NOGAP will ensure Beaufort oil and gas projects proceed systematically," said Mr. Siddon, "It will also demonstrate federal leadership in the development of the region's oil and gas resources together with prudent management of the environment."

"Government preparedness remains an important factor in influencing the pace of oil and gas development," Mr. Siddon added, "particularly given the long lead times these projects require."

NOGAP was established in response to various public reviews, most notably the Beaufort Environmental Assessment Review Panel (BEARP), which concluded the federal government was not ready to access and regulate hydrocarbon development in the North.

The program was set up by six federal departments (Indian Affairs and Northern Development; Fisheries and Oceans; Energy, Mines and Resources; Department of Environment; Department of Transport - as an observer, and Department of Communications) and the governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. DIAND is responsible for coordinating the program through the NOGAP secretariat.

NOGAP supports federal Green Plan objectives and the Arctic Environmental Strategy for achieving sustainable economic development while protecting the northern environment.

-30-

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Communiqué

1-9204

B.C. INDIAN BAND FIRST TO SETTLE SPECIFIC CLAIM UNDER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S NEW "FAST-TRACK" PROCESS

Dawson Creek, British Columbia (January 23, 1992) -- The first specific claim to be settled under the new federal government "fast-track" process has been reached with the Saulteau First Nation of northeastern B.C. The settlement was announced today by Frank Oberle, M.P. for Prince George-Peace River and Minister of Forestry, on behalf of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) Minister Tom Siddon.

"As part of the federal government's Native Agenda, the Prime Minister announced in April 1991, an initiative to accelerate the settlement of specific claims," said Mr. Oberle. "One of the key components of this initiative was the introduction of a "fast-track" process for specific claims of less than \$500,000."

The Saulteau Band submitted a claim in May 1991 arising from the transfer of part of East Moberly Lake Indian Reserve No. 169 for two highway rights-of-way in 1960 and 1976. The band asserted that valuable reserve waterfront lands were harmed and that there was not adequate compensation.

DIAND accepted the claim for negotiation in August 1991 and now a settlement has been reached that provides the band with compensation of \$275,000 plus negotiation expenses of \$20,000. The band intends to use the compensation to purchase land near East Moberly Lake Indian Reserve No. 169, and has requested the land be set aside as reserve. As part of the settlement agreement Minister Siddon will recommend this, subject to certain environmental and funding conditions.

Speaking on behalf of Mr. Siddon, Frank Oberle, who represents the riding where the Saulteau First Nation is located said, "the settlement of this claim represents an opportunity to demonstrate the government's commitment to resolve long-standing grievances with First Nations, and is an example of the success of the government's "fast track" process to quickly resolve specific claims."

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Communiqué

1-9228

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NUNAVUT POLITICAL ACCORD SIGNED

IQALUIT (October 30, 1992) - Inuit, federal and territorial leaders today formally signed the Nunavut Political Accord, a tripartite agreement to divide the Northwest Territories and create the new territory of Nunavut.

Signatories included federal Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Tom Siddon; Government of the Northwest Territories Minister of Intergovernmental and Aboriginal Affairs, Stephen Kakfwi; and the acting president of the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN), James Eetoolook.

"This Accord is an historic document that will ultimately change the map of northern Canada, in accordance with the wishes of its residents," said Mr. Siddon. "The two governments and the TFN can be justly proud of their accomplishment in negotiating this landmark Accord, which fulfills a major commitment in the Inuit land claims agreement."

The Nunavut Political Accord deals with the powers and timing for the establishment of the Nunavut territorial government, and with a transitional process leading to the formal creation of a separate Nunavut Government and territory by April 1999. A 10-member Nunavut Implementation Commission, to be appointed by the three parties, will play a key role in advising on the transition process. The Accord also provides assurances that the Government of Canada will fund reasonable incremental costs arising from the creation and operation of the Government of Nunavut.

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TFN acting president James Eetoolook was pleased with the progress made so far in setting up the Nunavut territory. "Creation of a Nunavut Territory and Government has been an Inuit goal for almost 20 years," Mr. Eetoolook said. "We are pleased to be turning dreams into reality."

GNWT Minister Stephen Kakfwi said the signing of the Nunavut Political Accord is an important step forward in planning for Nunavut. "The Accord is evidence of the cooperation and desire by the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, the federal government and the Government of the Northwest Territories to work together to plan for Nunavut in a manner which takes into full consideration the requirements, goals and interests of eastern and western residents," he said.

The inclusion of a training component in the Political Accord is of particular importance to Nunavut residents wishing to work with the new government once it is established. Since the responsibility for the direct delivery of territorial services to Nunavut residents will be assumed gradually by the Nunavut government after 1999, an opportunity will be provided for Eastern Arctic residents to secure training for jobs in the future Nunavut government.

Implementation of the Nunavut Political Accord is dependent upon the results of the Inuit land claim ratification vote in early November. If the land claim is ratified, legislation to establish Nunavut is expected to be tabled in the House of Commons early in the coming year.

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Highlights of the Nunavut Political Accord

In December 1991, the Government of Canada began negotiations with the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) and the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) on a tripartite Political Accord to define the manner in which a new Nunavut Territory will be created. The following are highlights of the Political Accord.

Nunavut Act and Powers of the Nunavut Legislative Assembly

- the Nunavut Act to create the new Territory of Nunavut will be similar to the present Northwest Territories Act with some modernization;
- the powers of the Nunavut Legislative Assembly and Government will be similar to those of the present GNWT.

Timing of Nunavut Legislation

- the Nunavut Act will be introduced in Parliament at the same time as the legislation to ratify the final TFN Land Claim Agreement. All sections of the Nunavut Act will come into force and effect no later than April 1, 1999.

Planning for Nunavut

- a transition process for the period up to April 1, 1999, will be outlined in the Nunavut Act;
- this extended transition period will ensure that Inuit have every opportunity to take part in both the planning and implementation of the new government of Nunavut; this time period will also allow for training of Nunavut residents to take advantage of job opportunities created by the setting up of Nunavut.

Implementation Commission

- a ten-member Nunavut Implementation Commission (NIC) will be created by the Nunavut Act. The establishment of the NIC and the appointment of Commissioners will be done co-operatively. The person selected as Chief Commissioner will be acceptable to all of the parties;
- three of the commissioners will be chosen from names submitted by GNWT and three from names submitted by TFN; no less than six of the commissioners are to be residents of the Nunavut Area;
- the NIC will provide advice to the parties on:
 - a process for selecting a capital city,
 - capital infrastructure resulting from division,
 - design of the new government,
 - a process for first election of the Nunavut government,
 - training;
- the NIC will prepare an annual report for tabling in Parliament and in the N.W.T. Legislative Assembly. The NIC will work closely with the GNWT and TFN to keep the residents of the N.W.T. fully informed of its work.

The Nunavut Government

- the Nunavut Government in 1999 will be able to:
 - support a Legislative Assembly and Executive Council;
 - manage the financial affairs of Nunavut;
 - secure independent legal advice;
 - hire and train personnel required;
 - deal with public works and government services functions;
 - support municipal affairs; and
 - provide for adult education.
- those public services and programs not administered directly by the Nunavut Government in 1999 will be provided for through intergovernmental agreements or contracts with the GNWT, other governments, or institutions;

- the Nunavut Government shall be designed to provide :
 - equitable distribution of government activities among Nunavut communities;
 - use of technology to support a government;
 - employment of local residents.

Financing the Nunavut Territory

- Canada will pay reasonable incremental costs arising from the creation of Nunavut;
- Nunavut and the western N.W.T. governments will be funded on the basis of arrangements similar to those used today for the N.W.T. (formula financing);
- funding arrangements will take into account the need for financial stability for the territories and continued public services.

Training and Human Resources Planning

- training residents for jobs in Nunavut is a priority;
- training plans will be incorporated into all activities of the NIC;
- development of training plans will commence within 6 weeks of the signing of the Accord.

General

- the Accord will be subject to the ratification of the final TFN Land Claim Agreement and will be reviewed if changes are made to that Agreement.

STEPS TO THE CREATION OF NUNAVUT

1992

COMMITMENT TO NUNAVUT

- Political Accord signed
- Land Claim Final Agreement ratification

1993

TRANSITION PERIOD

- Nunavut Implementation Commission to oversee planning
- A co-operative approach between Canada, the GNWT, and the TFN

Nunavut Act

1999

NUNAVUT TERRITORY CREATED

- Nunavut Government has all legal responsibilities; service delivery contracted out
- Program functions (health, education, etc.) transferred when Nunavut Government is ready

INITIAL GOVERNMENT FUNCTION

Legislative Assembly
Executive Council
Justice
Finance
Human Resources

POST START-UP TRANSFERS

Economic Development
Resource Development
Capital Works
Education & Culture
Health & Social Services



Communiqué

1-9231

MINISTER SIDDON APPLAUDS INUIT SUPPORT OF THEIR LAND CLAIM AGREEMENT AND NUNAVUT

OTTAWA (November 12, 1992) -- Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development today welcomed the vote of support by the Inuit of the eastern Arctic for their land claim agreement and Nunavut. The agreement will resolve Inuit land claims and lead to the establishment of a Nunavut Territory, covering one fifth of Canada.

"I was delighted when I learned the results of the Inuit ratification vote," said Mr. Siddon. "The Inuit agree that this is a good settlement which will meet their vision of the future. We can now move forward in this new partnership which has been forged between the Inuit in the eastern Arctic and the Government of Canada."

Mr. Siddon congratulated the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut and indeed all the negotiators and their teams for their hard work and diligence, particularly in light of the exhausting timetable which was set for community meetings over the past few months to ensure that all Inuit beneficiaries understood the agreement.

The polling results issued by the Inuit Ratification Committee were as follows: 69 % of the eligible voters voted yes.

Another step has been successfully achieved towards the government's commitment under the Native Agenda to settle land claims.

With this endorsement by the Inuit, the Minister will be seeking Cabinet approval to sign the land claim agreement and to introduce legislation to Parliament in 1993 to ratify the agreement along with legislation to establish the Nunavut Territory. Meanwhile, Inuit and government negotiators will be preparing an implementation plan and finalizing remaining overlap arrangements with neighbouring Aboriginal peoples.

- 30 -

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TUNGAVIK FEDERATION OF NUNAVUT (TFN) CLAIM

AREA: over 2 million sq. km. (.77 million sq. mi.) claimed in Northwest Territories central and eastern Arctic

POPULATION: approx. 17,500 Inuit; 80 percent of population in settlement area

Highlights of the TFN Final Agreement

Land Title

Approximately 350,000 sq. km. (136,000 sq. mi.) of land, of which 36,300 sq. km. (14,000 sq. mi.) will include mineral rights. Access by non-Inuit to settlement lands is governed by provisions in the Final Agreement.

Economic

\$580 million (1989 dollars) to be paid over 14 years

Inuit will receive annually 50 per cent of first \$2 million of resource royalty received by government and 5 per cent of additional resource royalties within settlement area.

Increased Inuit participation in government employment in settlement area and government contracting.

\$13 million Training Trust Fund.

Wildlife

A Nunavut Wildlife Management Board will be established with equal Inuit and public membership to oversee wildlife harvesting. Specific wildlife harvesting rights and economic opportunities related to guiding, sports lodges and commercial marketing of wildlife products.

Compensation where developers cause provable damage to property or equipment used in harvesting wildlife or for loss of income from wildlife harvesting, surface rights tribunal to be set up to determine liability when claims are not settled.

Three national parks will be established in settlement area after final agreement

Land and Environmental Management

Detailed provisions ensuring equal Inuit representation on boards with responsibility for land use planning, wildlife management, environmental and socio-economic reviews of development proposals, and water management.

Political Development

Following negotiation of an accord de ling with political powers, financing and timing, the government will recommend legislation to Parliament to establish a Nunavut territory.



Communiqué

1-9234

SIDDON INTRODUCES GWICH'IN LAND CLAIM SETTLEMENT ACT, (BILL C-94)

OTTAWA (November 26, 1992) -- The Gwich'in Land Claim Settlement Act was tabled in the House of Commons today by Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Tom Siddon.

Authorized representatives for the federal and territorial governments and the Gwich'in signed the agreement on April 22, 1992 in Fort McPherson, Northwest Territories (NWT). The signing followed a ratification vote held during the previous year showing the Gwich'in 94 per cent in favour of the agreement.

"This legislation, when enacted, will provide the Gwich'in with a solid foundation while opening the way for settlement of other claims in the North," said Minister Siddon.

Under the settlement, the Gwich'in will receive title to 22,422 sq. kms of land in the NWT, and 1,554 sq. kms of land in Yukon. Subsurface rights to 6,158 sq. kms of land in the NWT are part of the agreement.

Among other things the Gwich'in will receive \$75 million (1990 dollars) paid over a 15-year period, not subject to tax; a 15-year subsidy on property taxes on Gwich'in municipal lands; and a share of annual western NWT resource royalties.

Once proclaimed into law, Bill C-94 assures the Gwich'in a major role in management of renewable resources, land and water throughout the settlement area. They will also gain preferential rights to licence commercial wildlife activities in the settlement area, and other benefits.

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"Together, the Gwich'in with the federal and territorial governments have demonstrated what can be accomplished through fair negotiations on land claim issues," Siddon commented. "This is another example of what First Nations can achieve under the Native Agenda."

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Communiqué

1-9238

NEW YEAR COMES EARLY AT THE NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE

OTTAWA (December 10, 1992) -- Celebrations to kick off 1993 began early this year at the National Arts Centre (NAC) in Ottawa. Canada's participation in the **International Year of the World's Indigenous People** in 1993 was officially launched by Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Tom Siddon today.

Mr. Siddon unveiled the Government of Canada's commemorative poster and officially opened an exciting exhibit of Aboriginal art at the NAC as the first in a series of Canadian activities planned to celebrate the United Nations' designated International Year. The impressive collection of works by 18 Aboriginal artists was assembled through a Canada-wide poster contest sponsored by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND).

"First peoples have woven important threads into the tapestry of Canadian history -- threads that make that tapestry more colourful, more balanced and more complete," the Minister said. "1993 will be a pivotal year in increasing the appreciation and understanding of the importance of indigenous peoples to our country's past, its present and its future."

The objective of the United Nations-sponsored year is to strengthen international cooperation in finding solutions to the problems faced by indigenous communities. The theme for events in 1993 is "Indigenous People -- A New Partnership".

In New York, Monique Landry, Minister of State for External Relations and International Development and Minister of State for Indian Affairs and Northern Development, spoke on behalf of Canada in opening day ceremonies in the United Nations' General Assembly. Canada was chosen to introduce the United Nations Commemorative Resolution for the International Year.

International Year of
the World's Indigenous People

A New Partnership



Année internationale
des populations autochtones

Un nouveau partenariat

While noting that the resolution does not address all of the issues that are of concern to indigenous peoples, Mrs. Landry underlined its primary objective. "In the spirit of a new partnership, it seeks to identify avenues of opportunity for indigenous communities to pursue their cultural, social and economic goals without fear of assimilation and in harmony with the broader societies in which they live," Mrs. Landry said.

DIAND, in partnership with the NAC, has mounted the exhibit which will be open for public viewing through December and January, 1993.

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Communiqué

CELEBRATING ABORIGINAL ARTISTS

Canadians will have an opportunity to witness the tremendous power of Aboriginal art in an exhibit on display in the Salon of the National Arts Centre in Ottawa from December 10 to the end of January 1993.

The winning works from a Canada-wide poster competition sponsored by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) will be on display through the months of December and January, as part of the many special activities planned for 1993 -- the International Year of the World's Indigenous People.

The official opening of the exhibition, and the unveiling of the federal government's commemorative poster took place on December 10th to mark the launch of the United Nations-sponsored International Year.

The Contest

In September 1992, the department's Indian Art Centre, together with the Communications Branch, released a call for submissions from Aboriginal artists across Canada. Four thousand entry forms were issued to Band and Tribal Councils, Aboriginal associations, First Nations schools, Friendship Centres, and Aboriginal artists, arts organizations and associations.

Artists were invited to submit any form of work they wished, in any medium. The only criteria were that:

- the artist be of Aboriginal ancestry;
- the work should celebrate the theme of the International Year, "Indigenous People -- A New Partnership"; and,
- the deadline for entries was November 6, 1992.

International Year of
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A total of 87 entries were received by the department and the collection of works was judged by a jury of noted Aboriginal artists: Alooook Ipellie, Ron Noganosh and Mary Anne Caibaiosai.

The submissions ranged from crayon colourings by children to watercolours, pen and ink drawings, silkscreens and paintings by professional Aboriginal artists.

Difficult Decisions

All of the works are excellent examples of the rich heritages and immense contributions Aboriginal people have -- and continue to make -- to the history and culture of Canada. Whether paintings, drawings, or works in other media, the artistic endeavours celebrate Native cultures and traditions while reflecting the theme for the International Year, "A New Partnership."

The jury was asked to select the top three submissions to win cash prizes (\$1,000 and a poster for First Prize; \$750 for Second Prize and \$500 for Third Prize). As well, the judges chose 15 additional entries to be included in the NAC exhibit.

And The Top Three Winners Are ...

FIRST PRIZE

Susan Point, 1952 -
Coast Salish of the Musqueam Band, B.C.
The Shaper, 1992
Acrylic on canvas

SECOND PRIZE

Veran Pardeahtan, 1956 -
Apache and Russian Canadian of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona
Untitled, 1992
Mixed Media

THIRD PRIZE

James Jacko
Ojibwe
Communication and recognition of the People, 1992
Acrylic on Paper

About Susan Point

Susan Point is a Coast Salish Indian artist living in Vancouver. She has immersed herself in the study of traditional Coast Salish art and emerged with a language of design which is both authentic yet vibrantly contemporary.

In 1980 she opened her studio, after studying jewellery techniques, serigraphy and painting. To date, she has produced more than 100 limited-edition graphics which include 23K Gold embossings, woodblock prints, serigraphs, glass etchings, handmade paper castings, textile and fashion prints. She has also designed and made patterns for cast iron sculpture as well as concrete Bas relief sculpture. Earlier this year, she was commissioned to design two sets of lapels to be embroidered for the vest that is part of the robes worn by the Speaker of the British Columbia legislature. She has just completed a collection of carved panels for Boeing Aircraft in Seattle.

Says Susan, "I feel the role of Native art is to continually evolve, to express the cultural beliefs and changes of its community now and in the future."

Susan's works can currently be found in private and corporate collections in more than 20 countries around the world.

Additional Winners

The following 15 artists' works are also part of this exhibit:

1. Arnold Jacobs, 1942 -
Cayuga of Ohsweken, Ontario
Spirits Awakening, 1992, Acrylic on canvas board
2. Richard Rivet, 1949 -
Métis, Terrace, British Columbia
Unity-2, 1992
Oil pastel on paper
3. Freddie Ekoomiak, 1951 -
Inuit of Chisasibi, James Bay, Québec
Health and Togetherness, 1992
Pen and ink on paper
4. Harold Alfred, 1953 -
Kwakiutl of Victoria, British Columbia
First People's Assistant, 1992
Coloured pencil and felt marker on paper

5. Allan Linklater, 1963 -
Cree of Moose Factory, Ontario
Untitled, 1992
Silkscreen print
6. Rosalie Dipcsu
Salish of Delta, British Columbia
For every buffalo dead, is another Indian gone, 1992
Acrylic on paper
7. Victor Derry, 1970 -
Peguis of Winnipeg, Manitoba
A Beginning, 1992
Coloured pencil and felt markers on cardboard
8. Joanna Oolatecta
Inuit of Igloolik, Northwest Territories
Untitled, 1992
Coloured pencil on paper
9. John Farcey Jr.,
Dene of Fort Providence, Northwest Territories
A New Partnership, 1992
Indian and coloured ink on paper
10. Thomas Ahkimnachie, 1969 -
Dene'tha of Chateh, Alberta
Our land, 1992
Watercolour on paper
11. Mireille Courtois, 1951 -
Montagnais, of Québec City, Quebec
Peuples autochtones - Un nouveau partenariat, 1992
Acrylic on paper
12. Max C.D. Morin, 1956 -
Métis of Inuvik, Northwest Territories
Spirituality of all cultures, 1992
Acrylic on paper
13. Garry R. Miller, 1950 -
Mohawk of Six Nations, Ontario
Untitled, 1992
Pen and ink on paper
14. Joseph Sagutch, 1958 -
Ojibwe of Toronto, Ontario
Untitled, 1992
Gouache on silkscreen paper

15. Isador Charters
Salish of Spahomin Reserve, British Columbia
Indigenous people, 1992
Acrylic on canvas

POWER IN PARTNERSHIPS INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

"You give power to the contributing side of people if you see them in a positive light. You find that you can work with people by finding alignment in the face of total disagreement. Enrolling them into your vision. Taking people as they are. In that way you can see the Native in everyone and the European in everyone. It comes to a point where you can say that to be a true Native is to be a lot broader in your perspective, to be inclusive in all of the human family; being committed to making a contribution to everyone, not just one people; being a spiritual warrior in the belief that people are great and loving, no matter what culture."

Douglas Cardinal
Dene Architect
"The Native Creative Process"

"World renewal is a concept which many Native peoples express through their various ceremonial processes. The seasonal or annual practice to ceremonially and collectively incorporate the continuous new realities into the principles of harmony with the natural world is a spiritual journey for each individual. It is a creative journey culminating in action."

Jeannette Armstrong
Okanagan author & publisher
"The Native Creative Process"

In 1993 the world will have an opportunity to discover for itself the wonder and wisdom of Native ways. Over the course of the next 12 months, nations around the globe will have occasion to express their respect, admiration and appreciation for the Aboriginal people of the planet in a series of ceremonies and celebrations.

1993 has been declared by the United Nations (UN) as the **INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE**. This marks the first time in its history that the UN has declared a year exclusively for the commemoration of the rich heritage and contemporary achievements of the world's Indigenous people.

International Year of
the World's Indigenous People

A New Partnership



Année internationale
des populations autochtones

Un nouveau partenariat

Symbolically, the UN selected December 10, 1992 -- Human Rights Day -- to launch the specially-designated year. For, as much as it wants to draw attention to the vast contributions of Indigenous people to the various societies of the world, it also wants to promote international cooperation in resolving pressing problems that still plague many First Nations.

The UN has identified key objectives that are of particular relevance and priority to Indigenous people. It has proposed a program of activities at both the international and domestic level to solve issues facing indigenous communities such as human rights, the environment, development, education and health.

Some of the international activities planned for the International Year include:

- A formal opening day ceremony on December 10, 1992 held by the Secretary General of the United Nations in New York during the 47th session of the General Assembly.
- A formal day of observances during the 49th session of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.
- Preparation of: posters, a database on Indigenous people; a number of books, including a compilation of speeches given by Indigenous leaders at the UN.
- Funding of Indigenous projects, especially those in developing countries, to a maximum of \$10,000.

The Secretariat of the UN Centre for Human Rights estimates that \$500,000 (US) is needed for activities for the International Year.

The UN is calling upon member states to participate in this International Year by raising the profile of Indigenous issues within their borders through information and education projects. Two technical meetings have been held by the United Nations to discuss planning for the International Year.

Canada Plays Leading Role

The Indigenous people of this country have woven important threads into the tapestry of Canadian history. The proclamation of 1993 as the International Year of the World's Indigenous People extends the opportunity to make that tapestry more colourful, more balanced and more complete.

Historic gains have been achieved in the recognition of the fundamental rights of Aboriginal people to self-government and the just settlement of land claims in Canada. 1993 will be celebrated with concerted action by Canada and First Nations to fulfil the promises of these achievements and the ongoing commitments of the Native Agenda.

Canada will take this opportunity to remind Canadians and tell the world of the immense contributions Indigenous people have made to the development and plurality of Canada. 1993 will foster greater awareness of the role of Aboriginal history and culture in the formation of contemporary Canadian society.

With more than 900,000 Aboriginal people in Canada, this country has a wealth of cultures to experience and learn from.

The theme of the International Year, **INDIGENOUS PEOPLE -- A NEW PARTNERSHIP**, harmonizes with the philosophy of the Canadian government. Canada is committed to building better links between Native and non-Native citizens, so all can move forward as partners to full prosperity.

Canada is already moving to realize those goals. As a result of joint efforts with First Nations on the Native Agenda, Commissions of Inquiry have been established to improve Specific and Comprehensive land claim settlements; expenditures in First Nations communities have increased to improve social and economic development; measures have been taken to protect the environment, particularly in the Arctic region; and Canada has made a concrete commitment to respond to current Aboriginal concerns with the creation of a Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

The new reality recognizes that being Canadian does not require that we all be alike. Citizenship requires a desire to build a stronger, more prosperous country where all its people feel equally at home. First Nations have made it clear that they want to be full participants in that process.

Canada's 1993 Initiatives

It is expected that Aboriginal people, including their various organizations at the national, regional and local levels, will play an active role in the International Year.

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) will coordinate the federal government's activities to observe the International Year.

An Interdepartmental Steering Committee, made up of representatives from over 20 federal departments, has been established to plan and implement events and activities. Many of the participating departments have already identified projects, for example: Statistics Canada will be releasing an important series of data related to the Aboriginal Census, Employment and Immigration Canada will expand its highly popular "Stay in School" program to Native students, and Health and Welfare Canada will publish a report on Aboriginal Health in Canada.

Among the projects currently underway within DIAND are:

- The formal opening on December 10, 1992 of a newly-constructed KUMIK -- a place of peace and understanding where Elders can come and share their wisdom and counsel with DIAND employees, both Native and non-Native -- at DIAND headquarters in Hull.
- Broad distribution of a commemorative poster featuring the winning entry in an original artwork contest for artists of Aboriginal ancestry sponsored by DIAND.
- An 18-month calendar to be released in the spring of 1993, showcasing a selection of the artwork submitted to the poster competition.
- Dedication of a \$50,000 fund to support projects by Aboriginal film-makers which celebrate the United Nations' theme of "A New Partnership".
- Distribution of a brochure suggesting ways Canadians -- from individuals, to corporations to governments -- can initiate and participate in activities in 1993.
- Publication of "Aboriginal Heroes", a series of essays and drawings by Aboriginal children about Aboriginal people they admire and respect. Prepared by Mokakit Indian Education Research Association, and sponsored by DIAND, the book and teacher's guide will be distributed to schools across Canada to build a better understanding of Native life and culture.

All Canadians will be encouraged to become involved in activities for the International Year. Many governmental and non-governmental organizations have already expressed a desire to participate in plans marking the International Year, demonstrating their desire to take part in building "A New Partnership."



Communiqué

1-9240

RESEARCH CENTRE EXAMINING NUTRITION AND ENVIRONMENT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES GETS GREEN LIGHT

OTTAWA (December 16, 1992) -- An independent research and training centre will soon be set up at McGill University to study the nutritional and environmental health of northern Aboriginal people, Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Tom Siddon announced today. Funding for the centre is being provided under the Arctic Environmental Strategy (AES), an initiative of Canada's Green Plan.

The McGill Centre for Nutrition and the Environment of Indigenous Peoples (CINE) is being created in response to a need expressed by Aboriginal peoples for participatory research and education to address their concerns about the integrity of their traditional foods.

In cooperation with Native people, CINE will undertake community-based research and education related to food systems and the environment. The knowledge of the environment and dietary practices inherent in Native societies will be incorporated in all of the Centre's work.

All CINE initiatives are intended to provide northern communities with usable information related to nutrition and the environment. Research will be completed and reported with full participation of communities. Cooperative programs are also being developed by the Centre with both Arctic College in the NWT and Yukon College whereby student and faculty exchanges and training will take place. All research activities will involve and employ Aboriginal students and/or local residents, so that each research project serves as training experience.

The Dene Nation, Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, the Council for Yukon Indians, the Metis Nation of the NWT, the Assembly of First Nations, and the Inuit Circumpolar Conference have worked successfully over the past year with Centre management staff to establish a Governing Board for the Centre. Mr. Bill Erasmus, National Chief of the Dene Nation, has been appointed as the interim Board Chairperson. The role of the board is to direct the Centre's priorities and activities.

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"Funding for the Centre is in response to the active support of Aboriginal organizations for this initiative and to problems raised by northerners during AES consultation," said Mr. Siddon. "We fully support an independent research centre to study matters related to the diets and environments of northern Native people, especially since Aboriginal organizations are directly involved in managing the Centre and northerners will participate directly in research projects."

Mr. Siddon also noted that, "As part of the federal government's Native Agenda, we are committed to working in partnership with Native communities and organizations. This Centre provides the government and Native groups with such an opportunity."

"The Centre is an excellent start in addressing the impacts that the industrial world is having on Aboriginal peoples. I am confident that the Centre will provide a forum for independent research and education through hands-on involvement," said Mr. Erasmus.

Rosemarie Kuptana, President of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada and CINE Board member concluded, "The issue of contaminants in our foods and environment is a major concern for Aboriginal people. We must have the capability to conduct appropriate research and training to answer these important questions and it must be done for Aboriginal people, by Aboriginal people."

AES funding in the amount of \$4.2 million has been approved to establish and operate the Centre over an initial six-year period. The university will also be seeking additional core funding support from private donations, as well as research grants and contracts from a variety of sources.

- 30 -

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

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Minister's Office
DIAND
(819) 997-0002

Dr. Harriet Kuhnlein
Director, CINE Centre
McGill University
(514) 398-7544

Bill Erasmus
Chairman, CINE Board
Dene National Chief
(403) 873-4081

Mr. Seeth Seethram
President, Yukon College
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Mr. Mark Cleveland
President, Arctic College
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BACKGROUNDER

NUTRITION AND THE ENVIRONMENT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES: **A Centre for Research and Training**

The McGill Centre for Nutrition and the Environment of Indigenous Peoples (CINE) will focus on research, training, and establishing links to communities in Canada's North. The Centre will evaluate both the nutritional values and contaminant levels in traditional Aboriginal foods from the North in a laboratory setting. As well, the Centre will examine the use and medicinal properties of foods used in northern communities.

Requests for specific projects -- which will be developed closely with communities -- will be made to the Centre through Aboriginal organizations, while training programs will be developed at various levels to meet the goals of the Centre. The Centre will also work directly with Arctic College and Yukon College to provide training programs for Native people, and agreements in principle have already been reached with the colleges with respect to cross-appointments with McGill faculty associated with the Centre.

The Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, the Dene Nation, the Council for Yukon Indians, the Métis Nation of the N.W.T., the Assembly of First Nations, and the Inuit Circumpolar Conference have worked successfully over the past year with Centre management staff to establish a Governing Board for the Centre. Mr. Bill Erasmus, National Chief of the Dene Nation, has been appointed as the first Board Chairperson. The role of the board will be to direct the Centre's priorities and activities. In addition to Board members, representatives from the Government of the Northwest Territories Department of Health and the Council of the host community of Kahnawake provide input to Board deliberations.

CINE will be housed at the Macdonald Campus of McGill University in Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec, and will work in conjunction with the School of Dietetics and Human Nutrition and the Faculty of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences.

CINE staff will consist of a director and associate director, a Ph.D. laboratory scientist, a Ph.D. social scientist, two laboratory technicians, a full-time secretary/computer operator and a part-time statistician/programmer. There will also be a field research coordinator who will supervise field work carried out by northerners.

The director of the Centre is Dr. Harriet Kuhnlein who is internationally known for her work with many Native groups in North America in conjunction with nutrition and the environment. Dr. Timothy Johns, who has worked extensively with traditional food and medicinal resources of Aboriginal people in Latin America and Africa will serve as the Centre's associate director.



Communiqué

1-9303

LAND CLAIM AGREEMENT REACHED WITH THE SAHTU DENE AND METIS IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

YELLOWKNIFE (January 13, 1993) -- An important comprehensive land claim agreement has been reached by negotiators for the federal government and the Dene and Metis of the Sahtu region in the Northwest Territories, announced Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Tom Siddon and the President of the Sahtu Tribal Council George Cleary.

"This agreement with the Sahtu Dene and Metis is another significant step towards resolving outstanding land claims with aboriginal peoples. Following on the heels of the Gwich'in land claim settlement, this further demonstrates that the federal government is dedicated to settling comprehensive land claims quickly and fairly, as promised in our Native Agenda," said Siddon.

Under the terms of the agreement the Sahtu Dene and Metis will receive ownership of 41,437 square kilometres (16,000 square miles) of land of which 1,813 square kilometres (700 square miles) will include subsurface rights. They will also receive a tax-free financial payment of \$75 million (1990 dollars) to be paid out over a 15-year period and a continuing share of resource royalties received annually by government from all of the Mackenzie Valley south of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.

Other rights include exclusive and preferential wildlife harvesting rights (including rights of first refusal to a variety of commercial wildlife activities) and participation in decision-making structures dealing with renewable resources, land and water use, and environmental review.

"The agreement is an important step toward the full recognition of aboriginal rights and self-government. It will provide the people of the Sahtu region with land, economic benefits and management participation over harvesting, land and water use and environmental concerns," said Cleary.

The Sahtu Dene and Metis live in the five communities of Colville Lake, Fort Good Hope, Norman Wells, Fort Norman and Fort Franklin. The land selection process to identify the lands the Sahtu Dene and Metis will own outside these communities will begin immediately. An implementation plan which identifies the obligations and costs under the agreement will also be negotiated.

Following a legal and technical review of the text of the agreement and subject to approval by a Sahtu Assembly, it will be formally initialled by Sahtu Dene and Metis and government negotiators next month. It is expected that a ratification vote by the Sahtu Dene and Metis will take place April 26-29, 1993.

The agreement will then be considered for ratification by the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada. Formal signing of the agreement could take place late in the summer and settlement legislation, the law that will make the agreement legal and binding, will follow as soon as possible, thereafter.

Ref: Ian Potter
(613) 729-2708 or
(819) 997-8145



Communiqué

1-9317

PRESS RELEASE FROM THE FEDERAL TREATY NEGOTIATION OFFICE

For immediate release

15 April, 1993

New Treaty Commission Faces Immediate Challenges

Vancouver -- The five members of the British Columbia Treaty Commission were introduced at a news conference held today in Vancouver.

Chuck Connaghan, an experienced industrial relations professional and former Chairman of the B.C. Roundtable on the Environment and the Economy, was named Chief Commissioner.

The four Commissioners are: Lorne Greenaway, nominated by the Government of Canada; Barbara Fisher, nominated by the Province of B.C.; and Carole Corcoran and Doug Kelly, nominated by the B.C. First Nations Summit.

"Resolving land claims is a challenge we have to deal with for the sake of the province and the sake of future generations," Mr. Connaghan said in accepting the appointment. "There is nothing simple or straightforward about treaty negotiations. It is an extremely complex process and we, as commissioners, will have to be sensitive to the needs of all British Columbians."

He added that the work of the Commission will begin immediately, but cautioned that, "we have to make sure the Commission is properly set up before we can start actual negotiations."

Dr. Greenaway, the federal appointee, was born and raised in British Columbia. A veterinary surgeon by profession, he served as a Member of Parliament for Cariboo-Chilcotin and was also B.C.'s Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. For the past year he has been an advisor to the Comprehensive Claims Branch of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.



"As Commissioners, we are all eager to be part of the solution," said Dr. Greenaway. "The Commission represents an extraordinary opportunity to contribute to the future of the province. It will be an exciting and worthwhile challenge."

The Hon. Tom Siddon, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, called the appointment of the Commissioners "another important step towards a future of stability and certainty for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal British Columbians."

In acknowledging the Commissioners, he noted they will operate independently of the three principals -- the federal and provincial governments and the B.C. First Nations Summit -- and are mandated to facilitate the land claims and self-government negotiation process.

"The high calibre of the people being introduced today reflects the commitment of the federal and provincial governments and First Nations to work together for the benefit of all British Columbians," Mr. Siddon said.

"The Commissioners understand the scope of their work and the expectations placed on them," Mr. Siddon said. "I have every confidence in their ability and combined wisdom to develop an approach that will allow us to negotiate equitable agreements that are acceptable to all and will endure the test of time."

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Contact: Jonathan Rayner, Manager Communications
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THE B.C. TREATY COMMISSION

Background

In 1990, First Nations in British Columbia called on the federal and provincial governments to examine the land issues in this province. The three parties agreed to establish the B.C. Claims Task Force with a mandate to recommend how to initiate treaty negotiations and what the negotiations should include.

The report of the Task Force was presented on June 28, 1991. It contained 19 recommendations to create an 'open, fair and voluntary' process which would result in modern treaties. One of the key recommendations was the establishment of an independent commission to facilitate the negotiation process.

The recommendations were accepted by the B.C. First Nations Summit and the governments of B.C. and Canada. On September 21, 1992, the Prime Minister, Premier and First Nations leaders signed the British Columbia Treaty Commission Agreement creating the Commission.

Mandate

The role of the Commission is to facilitate the negotiation of treaties in British Columbia.

Accountability

The Commission will report annually to the three principals. Their report will be tabled in the House of Commons by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, in the British Columbia Legislature by the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs, and at the Summit meeting of the B.C. First Nations.

The Commission will also maintain a public record of the status of negotiations.

CHARLES J. CONNAGHAN, CHIEF COMMISSIONER

Chuck Connaghan was appointed jointly by the federal and provincial governments and the First Nations Summit to serve a three-year term as Chief Commissioner of the British Columbia Treaty Commission. The appointment is effective April 15, 1993.

Prior to his appointment he was president of C.J. Connaghan and Associates Ltd., an industrial relations consulting firm in Vancouver.

Born in Arranmore, County Donegal, in the Republic of Ireland, Mr. Connaghan graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Arts in 1959 and a Master of Arts in 1960.

He started his career in industrial relations with MacMillan Bloedel in 1960, and held management positions with Atlas Steels Ltd. in Ontario and Anglo Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd. in Quebec City.

In 1970, Mr. Connaghan was appointed founding President of the Construction Labour Relations Association of B.C. He served with the Association until 1975 when he became Vice President, Administrative Services, at the University of British Columbia, a position he held until 1980. He was also a member of the University of B.C. Senate and Board of Governors.

He was Vice-Chairman of St. Vincent's Hospital Board of Trustees from 1980 to 1984. He was also affiliated with St. Paul's Hospital as a Trustee (1976-78) and a member of the hospital's Foundation (1986-87).

He is a member of a number of organizations including the Economic Council of Canada, the Council for Canadian Unity, and the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews. He is a Past President and Director of both the Canada-Japan Society of Vancouver and the Canadian Club of Vancouver.

He is a Vice-President of the National Council and President of the B.C. and Yukon Council for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in Canada. He is an Honorary Member of the Boy's and Girl's Clubs in Vancouver.

Most recently, Mr. Connaghan was founding Chairman of the B.C. Roundtable on the Environment and the Economy 1990-92.

DR. LORNE E. GREENAWAY, COMMISSIONER

Dr. Lorne Greenaway was appointed by the Government of Canada to serve a two-year term as Commissioner of the British Columbia Treaty Commission.

Dr. Greenaway was born in Bella Coola, B.C. Trained as a veterinary surgeon, he operated veterinary practices in Kamloops and Richmond, B.C., was an assistant professor at the Western College of Veterinary medicine in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and owned and operated a commercial Hereford cattle ranch.

His career in public life began in 1979 when he was elected Member of Parliament for the constituency of Cariboo-Chilcotin. He served as B.C. Caucus Chairman, as Chairman of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Fisheries, Forestry and Environment, as a member of the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of State for Forestry and Mines.

Between 1988 and 1990, Dr. Greenaway was Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries for the Government of British Columbia. He was also Deputy Minister and Chairman of the Provincial Agricultural Land Commission, a B.C. Crown Corporation, from 1990 to 1992.

For the past year, he has been an advisor to the Comprehensive Claims Branch of the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND), working specifically with the Federal Treaty Negotiation Office.

CAROLE T. CORCORAN, COMMISSIONER

Carole T. Corcoran, a Dene from Fort Nelson, B.C., was appointed in March 1993 by the First Nations Summit to sit for a two-year term as a Commissioner of the British Columbia Treaty Commission.

Mrs. Corcoran was born and raised on the Fort Nelson Indian Reserve in northeastern British Columbia. She has extensive experience in Aboriginal government at the local, regional and provincial level. She has worked with her Band and Tribal Council as a Councillor, Program Director, Band Manager and Tribal Council President.

After graduating from the University of British Columbia with a law degree in 1990, Mrs. Corcoran spent nine months working as a Commissioner on the Royal Commission on Canada's Future (the Spicer Commission). She was a member of the B.C. Constitutional Working Group of the Assembly of First Nations in 1991 and 1992.

Mrs. Corcoran is associate counsel with the Vancouver law firm of Lang Michener and sits as a member of the Musqueam Indian Band Board of Review for Taxation and Property Assessment.

In July 1992, Mrs. Corcoran was appointed as a Commissioner to the federal Indian Claims Commission, a position she continues to hold.

DOUGLAS C. KELLY, COMMISSIONER

Doug Kelly, a Sto:lo from Soowahlie near Chilliwack, B.C., was appointed in March 1993 by the First Nations Summit to sit for a two-year term as a Commissioner of the British Columbia Treaty Commission.

Mr. Kelly is the Manager of Operations for the Sto:lo Tribal Council. Since 1980, he has worked in various capacities for Sto:lo communities in the areas of community economic development, program planning, organizational development and management.

From 1983 to 1987, he was Chief of Soowahlie and served as a member of the Sto:lo Nation Executive with the Education and Economic Development portfolios. From 1986 to July 1992, he served on local, regional and national boards for organizations concerned with health and social services.

In 1991, Mr. Kelly was elected Chairman of the First Nations Health Commission of the Assembly of First Nations.

He also served on the negotiating teams that concluded agreements with the federal government on health transfer and, more recently, on fisheries management.



Communiqué

1-9322

SIXTY-EIGHT PROJECTS RECEIVE FUNDING UNDER THE ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGY CONTAMINANTS PROGRAM

OTTAWA (May 18, 1993) -- This year, 68 projects will be funded under the Action on Contaminants Program Indian Affairs and Northern Development Minister Tom Siddon announced today. The program is part of the Arctic Environmental Strategy (AES), created under Canada's Green Plan.

A Science Managers' Committee, made up of representatives from various federal and territorial government departments and Aboriginal organizations, assessed proposals to assign funding under the Action on Contaminants Program. With a total \$6.5 million provided for contaminants work over the 1993/94 fiscal year, this committee determines which proposals contribute most toward the overall objectives of the program and decides on the amount of funding to be provided to each.

"The studies to be conducted will contribute to the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS) which was adopted in June 1991 by Canada and seven other circumpolar nations," said Mr. Siddon. The strategy commits these nations to tackling six serious Arctic pollution problems including persistent organic contaminants and heavy metals. "The work conducted under the Action on Contaminants Program combined with initiatives in the international arena are helping us move towards a solution to the problem of contaminants in the Arctic," concluded Mr. Siddon.

Some examples of the projects funded this year include: development of a contaminants curriculum for northern education (NWT Metis Nation); determining the sources and levels of contaminants in Yukon waters which support subsistence fisheries (Yukon Contaminants Committee); contaminant monitoring in the Northwest Territories and an analysis of human health risks (GNWT); creation of a strategy to address Inuit information needs on contaminants (Inuit Taparissat of Canada); and a study aimed at better understanding traditional food use in Dene/Metis Communities (McGill University, Centre for Nutrition and the Environment of Indigenous Peoples).

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The activities supported by the Action on Contaminants Program are aimed at addressing questions and concerns of northern people regarding the hazards of contaminants confronting them and the health of the northern ecosystem.

Ref.: Cindy Clegg, Press Secretary
Minister's Office
(819) 997-0002

PROJECTS FUNDED UNDER THE ACTION ON CONTAMINANTS PROGRAM FOR 1993/94

1. Integrated curriculum development for northern education/communication
 - ◆ Metis Nation (NWT)
2. Meeting the information needs of Inuit regarding contaminants: Towards a Strategy
 - ◆ Inuit Tapirisat of Canada
3. Information and education on contaminants in the Yukon
 - ◆ Yukon Contaminants Committee (YCC)
4. Workshop on organo chlorine contaminants in the southern lakes of Yukon Territory
 - ◆ YCC
5. Inter-laboratory quality assurance program for northern Arctic Environmental Strategy (AES) contaminant research
 - ◆ DIAND
6. Communications of AES Contaminants research projects
 - ◆ DIAND
7. Northern Contaminants Program database systems
 - ◆ DIAND
8. Co-ordination and administration of AES Northern Contaminants Program
 - ◆ DIAND
9. Facilitation of international action regarding long-range transport of contaminants into the Arctic
 - ◆ DIAND
10. Enhancement of northern information network directory to incorporate northern contaminants
 - ◆ DIAND with Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)/Institute of Ocean Sciences (IOS) -- may be paired with # 7
11. Variance in food use in Dene/Metis communities
 - ◆ Centre for Nutrition and the Environment of Indigenous Peoples McGill University
12. Human contaminant trends in Arctic Canada - Cord blood study
 - ◆ Centre Hospitalier de l'Université Laval (CHUL)
13. Northern aquatic food chain contaminant database
 - ◆ CHUL

14. Preliminary and feasibility study of neuro-behavioural effects of contaminants in Inuit infants prenatally exposed
 - ◆ CHUL
15. Biomarkers of early biological responses induced by organochlorine exposure in Northern Quebec
 - ◆ CHUL
16. Consultation on development of information on contaminant issues in the North
 - ◆ Health and Welfare Canada
17. Contaminants in woodland caribou
 - ◆ Yukon Territorial Government (YTG)
18. Survey of contaminants in Yukon country foods
 - ◆ YTG
19. Contaminants survey of traditional (Kaska) foods and medicines
 - ◆ YCC
20. Technical resources for Yukon health care system
 - ◆ YTG/YCC
21. Baseline levels and reproductive effects of organochlorine and heavy metal contaminants in a fish-eating furbearer
 - ◆ Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT), Department of Renewable Resources
22. Contaminant monitoring and human health risk analysis in the NWT
 - ◆ GNWT, Department of Health
23. Human contaminant trends in Arctic Canada
 - ◆ GNWT, Department of Health
24. Assessment of Arctic ecosystem stress: effects on polar bears
 - ◆ Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS)
25. Planar PCBs and related compounds in Arctic marine mammals fish
 - ◆ DFO/Freshwater Institute (FWI)
26. Mercury and other inorganic contaminants in country foods in Eastern Hudsons Bay
 - ◆ DFO/Institut Maurice Lamontagne
27. Potential for effects in Arctic mammals: status of biomarkers in Arctic seals and whales
 - ◆ DFO (NFLD)
28. Temporal trends in contaminant levels of the peregrine falcon in the Keewatin
 - ◆ University of Saskatchewan
29. Sources, pathways and levels of contaminants in fish from Yukon waters used for subsistence fisheries
 - ◆ YCC
30. Lake trout recovery and contaminant management program in Lake Laberge
 - ◆ YTG
31. Levels and trends of contaminants in NWT caribou
 - ◆ GNWT, Department of Renewable Resources
32. Contaminant transfer through the lichen caribou - wolf food chain
 - ◆ GNWT, Department of Renewable Resources

33. PCDD/PCDF residues in caribou from the Canadian Arctic
 - ◆ CWS
34. Contaminant trends in polar bears
 - ◆ CWS
35. Trends and effects of contaminants in Arctic seabirds, waterfowl and other wildlife
 - ◆ CWS
36. Arctic specimen banking
 - ◆ CWS
37. Historical record of persistent organic pollutants and trace metals in glacial snow/ice
 - ◆ National Water Research Institute (NWRI)
38. Dioxins and furans in Arctic environments
 - ◆ NWRI
39. Long-term trends in organochlorine residues in Arctic seal blubber
 - ◆ DFO/IOS
40. Depositional trends - lake and marine sediments
 - ◆ DFO/FWI
41. Spatial and temporal trends of organochlorines in Arctic marine mammals
 - ◆ DFO/FWI
42. Spatial and temporal trends of lead and other metals in marine mammals
 - ◆ DFP/FWI
43. Contaminant trends in freshwater and marine fish
 - ◆ DFO/FWI
44. Food chain accumulation, biochemical effects and sediment contamination in Lake Laberge and other Yukon lakes
 - ◆ DFO/FWI
45. Arctic marine mammal and freshwater fish specimen bank
 - ◆ DFO/FWI
46. Trends in Arctic contaminants
 - ◆ Atmospheric Environment Services
47. Black carbon concentrations in Arctic glaciers and snow
 - ◆ Atmospheric Environment Service
48. Modelling inorganic and organic contaminants in freshwater lakes
 - ◆ University of Toronto
49. Development of models describing the distribution of organic chemicals into cold ecosystems
 - ◆ University of Toronto
50. Biomagnification of organochlorines through the food chain of Lake Laberge and other Yukon lakes
 - ◆ University of Alberta
51. Past and present concentrations of contaminants in the Russian and Canadian High Arctic
 - ◆ Geological Survey of Canada
52. Atmospheric transport of organic contaminants into the boreal ecosystem
 - ◆ Department of Environment - Conservation and Protection Branch

53. Contaminant deposition patterns within Yukon
 - ◆ YCC
54. Long-range transport of contaminants to the Canadian Basin
 - ◆ DFO/IOS
55. Modelling and evaluation of contaminant accumulation and effects in marine mammals
 - ◆ DFO/Institut Maurice Lamontagne
56. Sources and sinks of organochlorines in the Arctic marine food web
 - ◆ DFO/Bedford Institute of Oceanography
57. Measurements of radioactive contaminants in the Arctic Ocean
 - ◆ DFO/Bedford Institute of Oceanography
58. Current contaminant deposition measurements in precipitation
 - ◆ NWRI
59. Riverine inputs of contaminants
 - ◆ NWRI
60. Processes and fluxes of contaminants in aquatic systems
 - ◆ NWRI
61. Sources and fate of organochlorine contaminants in Yukon River Basin
 - ◆ NWRI
62. Biomagnification of persistent organic pollutants in Great Slave Lake food web
 - ◆ National Hydrology Research Institute
63. International emissions inventory activities
 - ◆ Arctic Environmental Strategy (AES)
64. Atmospheric emissions of persistent organic pollutants
 - ◆ AES
65. Modelling global-scale transport of hexachlorocyclohexanes: Review and preparation of supporting data
 - ◆ AES
66. Transport of persistent organic pollutants with special emphasis on Arctic regions
 - ◆ AES
67. Toxaphene in the Arctic: Atmospheric delivery and transformation in the lower food chain
 - ◆ AES
68. Northern contaminants air monitoring
 - ◆ AES



Communiqué

1-9324

FORMAL SIGNING OF TUNGAVIK FEDERATION OF NUNAVUT FINAL AGREEMENT

Iqaluit, NWT (May 25, 1993) -- The final step to conclude a historic agreement between Canada and Aboriginal peoples was taken today. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Tom Siddon, Northwest Territories Government Leader Nellie Cournoyea, Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) President James Eetoolook and other Inuit leaders formally signed the Nunavut Final Land Claim Agreement.

"The formal signing of the land claim agreement represents a landmark accomplishment in nation building," Mr. Siddon said. "On one hand, it finalizes the settlement of the largest land claim agreement in Canada while, on the other hand, it confirms the commitment to proceed to Parliament with legislation which would create the Nunavut Territory by 1999."

"Settling and implementing the land claim and creating the Nunavut Territory, with its public government, signifies a bold new partnership between Canada and the Inuit of the Northwest Territories," added Mr. Siddon. "Both the creation of the territory and the settlement of the land claim provide the NWT Inuit with the means to take their rightful place in Canadian society while playing a vital role in the economic and social development of the region."

The agreement vests title to 350,000 square kilometres of land in the eastern Northwest Territories with the Inuit and will provide financial compensation of \$1.14 billion, which will be paid over 14 years. There are other benefits in the agreement including wildlife harvesting rights, subsurface rights, and participation on wildlife and other resource management boards within the territory.

Provisions in this agreement fully protect any Aboriginal or treaty right of adjacent Native groups who use lands in Nunavut, reflecting the federal government's commitment to the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Dene. There are also special provisions which assure their hunting and land-use rights can continue in areas where their interests overlap the TFN settlement area.

This settlement reinforces the Government of Canada's commitment to the Native Agenda -- an ongoing federal initiative announced in 1990 and aimed at strengthening the relationship between governments and Aboriginal people. It allows for a more prosperous Northern Canada, creating an atmosphere of certainty for development by providing clear title of land ownership while defining the rights of both Inuit and third-party interests.

With the agreement formally signed, the next step is presenting Parliament with legislation to ratify the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement and the legislation to create the new territory. This legislation also allows for the establishment of Nunavut's Implementation Commission with a mandate to carry out provisions of the agreement and create Nunavut by 1999.

Copies of the Final Agreement will be printed and available from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development within a few months of today's formal signing.

For further information contact:

Cindy Clegg, Press Secretary
Minister's office
(819) 997-0002

Backgrounder

TUNGAVIK FEDERATION OF NUNAVUT (TFN) CLAIM

AREA: over 2 million sq. km. (.77 million sq. mi.) claimed in Northwest Territories Central and Eastern Arctic

POPULATION: approx. 17,500 Inuit; 80 percent of population in the settlement area

Highlights of the TFN Final Agreement

Inuit Owned Land

Approximately 350,000 sq. km. (136,000 sq. mi.) of land, of which approximately 36,000 sq. km. (14,000 sq. mi.) will include mineral rights. Access by non-Inuit to Inuit owned lands is governed by provisions in the Final Agreement.

Economic Benefits

\$580 million (1989 dollars) to be paid over 14 years (total \$1.14 billion).

Inuit will receive annually 50 percent of the first \$2 million of resource royalty received by government and five percent of additional resource royalties within the settlement area.

Inuit participation in government employment in the settlement area and government contracting will increase.

A \$13 million Training Trust Fund will be established.

Wildlife

A Nunavut Wildlife Management Board will be established with equal Inuit and public membership to oversee wildlife harvesting. Specific wildlife harvesting rights and economic opportunities related to guiding, sports lodges and commercial marketing of wildlife products are included.

Compensation will be provided where developers cause provable damage to property or equipment used in harvesting wildlife or for loss of income from wildlife harvesting. A surface rights tribunal will be set up to determine liability when claims are not settled.

Three national parks will be established in the settlement area after the Final Agreement.

Land and Environmental Management

Detailed provisions will ensure equal Inuit representation on boards with responsibility for land use planning, wildlife management, environmental and socio-economic reviews of development proposals, and water management.

Political Development

The federal government will recommend legislation to Parliament to establish a Nunavut territory for 1999, reflecting a separate Nunavut Political Accord dealing with powers, financing and timing.

